FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BIGNONE, RESTON ADDRESS GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

PY281219 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The meeting of provincial governors, which was held at the White Room of Government House, began at 0910 and ended at 1405.

The meeting was opened by Interior Minister Llamil Reston, who among others things made a general presentation on actions to be carried out by the government. General Reston remarked that the electoral campaigns were begun strictly as scheduled, adding that a clear sense of responsibility should prevail in the adoption of government measures in order not to hinder unncessarily the actions by the future authorities.

The interior minister also said that it is important that mechanism to hand over power and measures to resolve both current problems and those that could arise before power is handed over be defined during the meetings.

Reston reasserted that the government has clearly defined the principles that will guide its actions until the transfer of power. These principles are that the government will give equal treatment to all candidates and that it will cooperate with them. He said that the government is adopting all the necessary measures to transfer power to the future authorities, adding that the government's actions should be aimed at strengthening the institutions.

The interior minister said that from now on politicians should play a leading role in the political sector by disclosing their progams and platforms so that the people can vote wisely.

General Reston said that after the elections there should be a close cooperation with the new authorities, for which reason a mechanism enabling the government to steadily supply information to the new authorities should be established.

Justice Minister Lucas Lennon and Central Bank Vice President (Luis Meier), who were specially invited to participate in the meeting, also delivered speeches.

President Reynaldo Bignone, who joined the meeting at 1345, made a speech at the end of today's session. He said that the days that remain before the country's institutionalization will be most difficult ones, and the people should face them as best they can.

President Bignone's statements were made known at the end of the meeting by the provincial governors, who also expressed the need to find solutions to the problems and to adopt measures to supply the information required by the candidates.

The Interior Ministry disclosed the main topics discussed during the meeting held with provincial governors at the White Room of Government House. These were:

1. That measures to be adopted by the government should not hinder the activities of the future authorities.

2. The government will give equal treatment to all the candidates and it will cooperate rather than compete with them.

3. Politicians should now play a leading role in the political sector.

4. The governors were given instructions regarding provincial police personnel wages. It was decided that a special bonus will be granted to non-commissioned and high-ranking police personnel.

5. The government, which has assumed the obligation to transfer power to a constitutional government, has entered the last stage of the institutionalizaiton process.

6. This government must do its best to strengthen the new constitutional government.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER NAMED; VIVOT TO HIGH COURT

PY281500 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1445 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- General Juan Carlos Camblor, retired, has been designated new defense minister. He will replace Doctor Julio Martinez Vivot, who on Saturday will be sworn in as member of the supreme court.

Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz gave this report at 1130, on telling the press about a cabinet meeting which is being presided over by President Reynaldo Bignone. Gen Camblor has been serving as border security superintendant.

CNEA WORKER DIES FROM RADIATION EXPOSURE

PY271341 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0008 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (DYN) -- The National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] reported today that technician Osvaldo Carlos Rogulich, affected by extensive overexposure of radiation as a consequence of an accident that took place on 23 September at the Constituyentes Atomic Center, died yesterday from the effects of the overexposure.

In a brief official communique, the CNEA reported that "as a consequence of the overexposure to radiation due to the accident that took place on 23 September at the RA-2 compound at the Constituyentes Atomic Center, technician Osvaldo Carlos Rogulich died yesterday."

CASTRO MADERO CITES CNEA FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

PY271230 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1550 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (DYN) -- It has been officially reported that the chairman of the National Commission of Atomic Energy (CNEA), Carlos Castro Madero, today again informed President Reynaldo Bignone about the serious financial and economic difficulties that obstruct the normal development of the nuclear program, and noted the need to adopt measures to "safeguard the continuity" of the nuclear program.

This is the second time in 15 days that Castro Madero has called the president's attention to the crisis that is affecting the construction of important plants such as Atucha II which is semiparalyzed because of lack of funds. Further, the CNEA chairman again informed the president about union problems derived from a lack of funds to continue with the established nuclear program.

FEDERAL JUDGE BLOCKS FOREIGN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

PY281448 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA) -- Today, Santa Cruz Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer included the contract signed by Aerolineas Argentinas in his decision by which he blocked the signing of agreements to refinance the country's foreign debt.

This morning, Pinot Kramer was going to inform President Reynaldo Bignone about the extension of his decision handed down on Monday, which is based on the clause included in the refinancing contracts by which the Argentine courts surrender all their rights to foreign courts.

During a telephone interview with Radio Rivadavia at 0730 this morning, the judge disclosed that he had extended his decision. On this occasion he stated that he would officially inform President Bignone about this decision in 3 hours time.

In response to Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe's opinion that the decision not to renew agreements would leave Argentina in a virtual situation of suspension of payments, the judge stated "we suspended payments years ago and, moreover, when I do not have the money I cannot renegotiate, as he is doing."

Pinto Kramer, who was Wehbe's student in the school of law, voiced his confidence in the minister's ability and the "sufficient luck" he may have, "because he is no fool," to handle the situation while attending the IMF meeting in Washington.

In statements made in Washington, Wehbe stated that Pinto Kramer's decision blocking renewal of the agreements was an "unusual measure which lacks any legal grounds," and that it "had a serious repercussion in the international banking sector."

In referring to Wehbe's statements, Pinto Kramer stated that "in my capacity as judge" I say that the minister "is mistaken; as his student I say that he has made another mistake, and as a simple citizen I say that I am sorry."

The judge pointed out that "I can imagine the situation he has been in, and in trying to renegotiate a debt of this nature, he must not have been very happy with these measures, but it is not a personal matter since neither Minister Wehbe nor Judge Pinto Kramer are at stake; we are just two actors on the stage."

Regarding Wehbe's statements that he was going to prove that the decision blocking renewal has no grounds, Pinto Kramer said that "it will be quite difficult to prove that since the prohibition to renew has already been accepted" by the government. Regarding the foreign creditors, he stated that if "they are acting in good faith" they should "be pleased," since the "Argentine court is investigating the real amount of the debts of some companies."

The judge also requested that common sense prevail and that the issue not be turned into a "Pinto Kramer versus Wehbe" affair or a race between the "judicial branch and the executive branch."

Pinto Kramer ended by stating that "it is odd that the debt of 24 poor countries were renegotiated in one way and the debt of Argentina, which is a rich country although we do not have a cent, was renegotiated in another way." The executive branch disclosed its decision to observe Pinto Kramer's decision last night.

TWO JUDGES REFUSE TO ENFORCE AMNESTY LAW

PY280330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1920 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA) -- Trial Judges Guillermo Ledesma and Jorge Terlasco have considered the recently approved Amnesty Law to be unconstitutional and have refused to apply it to cases they are hearing concerning the disappearance of two people. One of the trials involves Navy personnel. The judges said that "jurisprudence does not give de facto governments the right to enact this kind of law."

The judges refused to submit to the criminal appeals court the cases for disappearances they have been hearing and reserved for themselves the right "to study the validity" of the Amnesty Law. In the case of the disappearance of Ricardo Marcos Zucker, Judge Torlasco said that "the law is unconstitutional because it violates constitutional principles, and it must be nullified because it was enacted by a government lacking legislative powers."

The two judges said that there is jurisprudential and doctrinary precedent recognizing legislative rights for de facto governments under emergency situations, but agreed that this right does not apply in this Amnesty Law "which is essentially a political law, a law which can only be enacted by a constitutional government."

More Judges Reject Law

PY282211 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1756 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA) -- This afternoon, two more trial judges said that the Amnesty Law is unconstitutional in reference to two kidnapping cases. This decision was made by Judges Alfredo Olivan and Juan Bautista Sejean. The judges made this decision regarding the kidnappings of Liliana Nilda Fernandez Menvielle, and Tomas Juan Kornfeld.

RATTENBACH COMMISSION TO CEASE ACTIVITIES 30 SEP

PY282330 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The commission that studied the political, military and strategical responsibilities stemming from the South Atlantic war conflict will complete its work on Friday. The commission was created by the military junta on 2 December 1982 for the purpose of drawing up a report for the commanders in chief.

The completion of the commission's work was established in the military junta's Resolution No 5. In this resolution, the military junta expresses its gratitude to the commission's members for the important and patriotic services.

The members of the commission are: Lieutenant General Benjamin Rattenbach, Admiral Pedro (Vago), Brigadier General Carlos Alberto Rey, Major General Tomas Armando Sanchez de Bustamante, Vice Admiral Jorge Alberto (Bossi) and Air Force Major General Francisco Cabrera.

The preamble to the resolution states that the commission submitted its final report to the military junta for consideration on 23 September, thus fulfilling the mission entrusted it by the military junta when the commission was created.

DEMONSTRATION CALLS FOR RETURN OF PARTY MEMBER

PY280343 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2350 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (DYN) -- Over 1,000 Intransigent Party [PI] activists and leaders, as well as activists and leaders from other political and human rights organizations, held a demonstration tonight in front of Government House to demand the return of PI member Ruben Oscar Alvarez, who disappeared 8 days ago a little after he left Salta to go to Resistencia, Chaco Province.

At the end of the demonstration, a group of PI leaders, among them Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Carlos Rodriguez and Antonio de la Vega, started a fast at PI headquarters, located at 482 Riobamba Street. They announced that they will fast until Alvarez reappears.

COMMUNISTS TO SUPPORT PERONIST CANDIDATES

PY271612 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1310 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (DYN) -- The Revolutionary Communist Party [PCR] reported today its decision to vote for the Peronist Party at the October elections and for the candidates of the People's and Workers' Party [Partido del Trabajo y del Pueblo] wherever they are recognized at the municipal level. The PCR also called for the lifting of the proscriptions which affect popular political parties, and announced that as soon as the new constitutional government assumes power it will grant legal recognition to our party.

The PCR, created after the defection of several members of the Argentine Communist Party 15 years ago, has been proscribed by virtue of Law 21,325. The PCR reported through a communique about the meeting of its Central Committee held in Rosario on Thursday and Friday, during which they decided on the electoral policy to be adopted and the position to maintain the struggle to root out this dictatorship.

Regarding the electoral option, we have decided to vote for the candidates of the Justicialist Party, thus remaining at the side of the Peronist people as we did in 1974, when we fought against the pro-Russian and pro-Yankee coup.

In its communique, the PCR refers to the conditional nature of the elections called by the dictatorshop, ruled by a reactionary statute, while the internal life of the parties is ruled and controlled by the racist state, with proscriptions of several popular political parties such as the PCR.

PERONISTS WILL INVESTIGATE REGIME IF ELECTED

PY270218 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Sep 83 p 17

[Text] Rio Cuarto, 25 Sep (NA) -- Justicialist presidential candidate Italo Luder yesterday said that if elected, his party "will carry out an exhaustive investigation into all aspects of the current government." Speaking at a press conference during a campaign tour in Cordoba, Luder emphasized his belief that those who signed the contacts for the refinancing of the public sector foreign debt "share the economic philosophy of our debtors" (Luder presumably meant to say 'creditors').

He also said that if the forthcoming constitutional government deems it necessary, it will start "a new investigation" into responsibilities in the handling of last year's Malvinas war. Regarding the amnesty law issued by the government on Friday, the candidate said "the future congress will probably repeal it."

GENERAL VERPLAETSEN APPOINTED TO NEW POST

PY281153 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0028 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA) -- The Army Command issued tonight the following communique: "The Army Command informs the public that in keeping with his request for a change of post, Brigadier General Fernando Exequiel Verplaetsen today was appointed deputy commander of the Military Institute Command. General Verplaetsen will assume his new duties within the designated period."

BRIEFS

NEW MAGAZINE -- A new economic and political magazine called PENSAMIENTO IBEROAMERICANO will be launched in the Las Mercedes information center, 1930 Junin Street, on Friday. The magazine, sponsored by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Spanish-Latin American Cooperation Institute, will be aimed at promoting intellectual ties among Spain, Portugal and Latin American countries. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Sep 83 PY]

SPANISH NAVY CHIEF VISITS -- Spanish Navy Chief of Staff Saturnino Suances de la Hidalga has arrived in Buenos Aires along with the chief of the Navy cabinet staff and his aide. Admiral Suances is scheduled to pay a protocol visit to Navy Commander in Chief Ruben Oscar Franco in the Libertad Building [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 83 PY]

REACTIONS TO REPORTS ON GUERRILLA TRAINING ISSUE

More on Missing Weapons

PY280049 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Bolivian people have reacted with astonishment and indignation to the press reports released by the Defense Committee. According to the press, one of these reports states that Nicaraguan Ambassador to La Paz Ramon Letz has urged Bolivian youths to attack garrisons and to seize weapons.

This report which has astonished the Bolivian people must be (?explained) by the different sectors involved.

The other thing that causes profound concern is the supplying of weapons to the Interior Ministry. According to the national Constitution and the organic law of the Armed Forces, weapons can only be in the hands of the police and of the military forces. These institutions, according to current laws, have a mission that is considered sacred, that of preserving both domestic and external security of the nation. In carrying out this mission they are authorized to use weapons.

The fact that 150 submachineguns and automatic rifles were handed over to the Interior Ministry, without ascertaining the destination of these weapons, entails a serious act. It would be acceptable, from all points of view, if these weapons were in the hands of responsible elements, such as the Bolivian police. Nevertheless, the report released by the Armed Forces to the National Senate states that the whereabouts of these weapons are not known, which implies a serious risk to the tranquillity and well-being of the Bolivian people.

The other thing related to this serious situation is the revelation that Bolivian citizens have been trained in guerrilla warfare in Cuba. This report released by the officials of the Armed Forces makes us presume that these weapons and others, which the people have been saying enter the country clandestinely, could be in the hands of armed civilian groups which could drag the citizenry to extremely serious situations.

The press and the public feel that the Armed Forces, the Bolivian police and the legislative branch must adopt urgent measures to begin thorough investigations, to discover the whereabouts of the weapons given to the Interior Ministry.

Lechin Disputes Military Report

PY280316 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has said that the report submitted by the high military command to the Senate Defense Committee about alleged guerrilla activities in the country is an effort to destabilize the government.

These remarks were made by Juan Lechin Oquendo, COB executive secretary. He said that the military report is not true and that the COB will make every effort to maintain freedom. He added that the militarymen are trying to find by every possible way a reason to justify a military coup.

[Begin Lechin recording] The accusations made by the high military command against some COB delegates are absolutely false and we challenge the high military command to prove its charges. For us this is nothing more than a preparation for a coup. The military are creating the necessary psychological conditions to justify a coup against the working class and to carry out a massacre, as has happened in the past. We are soon going to release a communique in this regard. [end recording]

Lechin said that the recent terrorist acts are part of a gigantic subversive plan which is growing very rapidly, including the attack on the daily HOY, which curtails freedom of the press. [Begin Lechin recording] This is the first time that I have heard a minister say that because a strike is not general, it is a sectorial strike, and that this is why he is not accepting it. There have been 500 sectorial strikes and there will be many more as long as the disastrous economic situation prevails and stubborn private businessmen refuse to recognize the unions and the workers' rights. Workers live off their salaries and they are, therefore, not happy to go on strike. [end recording]

Lechin said that subversives must be arrested by the Interior Ministry to be judged by the Bolivian people.

Interior Minister Denies Accusations

PY281418 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata categorically denied the rumors on the alleged existence of guerrilla groups trained in Cuba.

In addressing the Chamber of Deputies at Congress, the minister denied the contents of a report drawn up by the Defense Commission of the national Senate.

The report which was released through the Public Relations Department of the national Senate on Monday evening has caused the issue to become the main subject of discussion within the Chamber of Deputies.

As a consequence, the interior and national defense ministers took the congressional floor in response to a request for an oral report which turned into debate due to the fact that the opposition bloc was not satisfied with the report.

The document has been widely spread by the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro.

The deputies of the opposition Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] proposed a request for an oral report and summoned the foreign relations minister to the debate session, in keeping with the parliamentary power to require his presence. The document has been subject to intense debate at the Chamber of Deputies.

FAVORS TO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS INVESTIGATED BY SNI

PY281440 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpts] A few days ago the civilian ministries received a circular letter signed by SNI [National Service for Intelligence] chief General Octavio Medeiros asking them to report favors granted to PDS [Social Democratic Party] parliamentarians. Some of these ministries have already answered, after their secretaries general conducted an investigation, especially those ministries that granted few favors, given their limited involvement in political affairs. Other ministries will have to spend much time and many reams of paper on their reports.

But this initiative indicates that nothing has changed on Olympus. The gods still think that the PDS rebellion, besides being a rpoblem of gluttony, may be countered with more food, or with less food. For the recalcitrant deputies and senators, those who have criticized the government and even voted against it, the medicine will be to withdraw nominations and to cancel benefits and allowances. For those who faithfully adher to official guidelines, the opposite will apply.

There is no other meaning for the circular letter of the SNI chief, who is now involved in the use of distasteful methods to pull political strings. In the past the SNI threatened, it displayed the AI-5 [Institutional Act No 5, promulgated on 13 December 1968, suspending all legislative bodies indefinitely], and it recalled the possibility of abrogation and suspension of political rights. As the dictatorship is over, the strategy now is different: It will involve giving or taking away larger or smaller crumbs from the political banquet.

With the abrogation of the AI-5, the political opening and the measures proposed by General Jose Figueiredo, ranging from amnesty to direct elections for governor, everything has changed. If PDS members were summoned to participate in the government, not through the ministries, not necessarily at least, but through consultations, suggestions, and opinions, half of the disagreements would disappear in 15 minutes and the remainder would not take much longer to disappear. If they will be truly heard, that is, if PDS members will be heard prior to the preparation of the palatial fait accomplies, called in to submit options prior to decisionmaking, very few would dare to maintain their current dangerous positions.

Take the economic-financial crisis for instance. To cope with it, and very poorly indeed, the government is not willing to listen. It dictates. It does not accept, but it imposes. And as the government is spoiling things, the PDS is trying not to get involved -- at a time when with every change in wage policies, and there were four in recent months, nobody took the trouble to learn what the PDS members thought or if they had any other options to offer. The decree-laws have been promulgated without any consultation to become effective and, within 45 days, to be approved by Congress. But this is not so any longer, and it cannot be thought that the fate of Decree 2045 will be any different from that of Decree-Law 2024, just because the SNI wants to know who has received favors and, obviously, who is going to lose them.

LIGHTER, CHEAPER CARBINE DEVELOPED BY IMBEL

PY281550 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Sep 83 p 15

[By Ronaldo S. Olive]

[Excerpt] As with other countries, Brazil is also faced with the high cost of military training and specifically rifle training and practice.

As a consequence, the technicians of the IMBEL (Brazilian Ordnance Industry) factory in Itajuba decided to find a solution which, seemingly, has not been created in any other part of the world. The IMBEL technicians have developed a .22 LR caliber carbine which loyally imitates the well-known 7.62-mm FAL rifle which is the standard equipment of our Army and Marines in addition to being used, in the millions, by the armed forces of some 50 countries.

Temporarily known as "Falbina" (a combination of "FAL" with "carbine"), the newly developed weapon has the same size and weight as a normal rifle, which is very handy in giving soldiers an idea on the basic knowledge of how to shoot. The fact that it requires less powerful ammunition, in addition to being cheaper, means that it can be used to teach how to shoot in small target ranges or even indoors without any danger.

Just as with the FAL, the training rifle developed by IMBEL measures just over 1 meter and when loaded weights 4.2 kg.

The advantages of this newly developed "mini-FAL" (which costs approximately a third of what a rifle costs and uses ammunition 10 times cheaper) has already attracted the attention of foreign clients that have requested from IMBEL quotations and terms for delivery. The program for its production in series is about to be implemented and, in view of its excellent prospects in the market, everything leads us to believe that it will be another success for the Brazilian arms industry.

BRIEFS

MILK SHORTAGE PREDICTED -- The director of the Brazilian Holland Breed Cattlemen Association, (Guilherme Caldas), has reported that there will be a milk shortage in the major consumption centers of Brazil. This will force the federal government to import 10,000 metric tons of powdered milk with a view toward bringing the milk supply back to normal. [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Sep 83 PY]

GOVERNMENT ALLOWS ANOTHER 1,000 EXILES TO RETURN

PY281601 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1540 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 28 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean Government today announced that another 1,000 exiles will be allowed to return to the country. Interior Under Secretary Luis Simon Figueroa said that the list of persons allowed to return will be released on Thursday. Up to now, 3,022 persons have been allowed to return from exile. The latest list, which included only 10 names, was released on 23 September and it included union leader Manuel Bustos who has announced that he will arrive in Chile on Saturday, 1 October.

CATHOLIC CHURCH REJECTS INTENDANT'S ACCUSATIONS

PY282335 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Santiago Catholic Church has rejected the accusations made by the intendant's office against priest (Guido Peters). The intendant's office accused the priest of being the leader of a group of people who were taking over vacant lots.

The church declaration was released by Msgr Juan de Castro, Santiago vicar-general. The metropolitan area intendant's office reported that the people who illegally occupied property belonging to [words indistinct] were led by San Cayetano parish priest (Guido Peter), better known as (El Guido). In view of this report, Vicar-General Juan de Castro said: [Begin recording] We categorically reject that "the people were led by San Cayetano parish priest (Guido Peter), better known as (El Guido)," as reported in the communique. We publicly state that the communique does not reflect the facts. [end recording]

Msgr Juan de Castro explained in the church declaration the role of priests. [Begin recording] The priests, fulfilling a sacred pastoral mission, are present in these situations to help their brothers and parishioners, the poor, and the helpless. Thus they contribute to the appeasement of the treatment they sometimes get from police forces. [end recording]

REPORTER, FORMER DEPUTY JAILED ON SECURITY LAW

PY280231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2152 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 27 Sep (EFE) -- Today, reporter Juan Pablo Cardenas and Pedro Felipe Ramirez, former deputy of the Christian Leftist Party, were indicted and taken to the Santiago prison. The two individuals were indicted by special Judge Enrique Zurita at the request of the Interior Ministry for violating the State Security Law.

Today, Cardenas and Ramirez reported to the judge who is investigating the case and who ordered their arrest. The director of the magazine ANALISIS was processed for writing an editorial, and the former deputy for the remarks he made during an interview in the same publication. The defense lawyers of Cardenas and Ramirez confirmed that they will appeal the indictment in the next few hours.

ONOFRE JARPA INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL UNREST

PM241851 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Sep 83 pp 8-9

[Interview with Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa By Ignacio Cembrero -- no date, place given]

[Text] Question: To what do you attribute the enormous erosion of Gen Augusto Pinochet's government and the current crisis experienced by Chile?

Answer: Chile is experiencing a crisis similar to the crisis in the other Latin American countries, and this, of course, creates problems and dissatisfaction. From the political viewpoint, the government maintains the support of the majority of the public. On the basis of my personal experience of daily contact with the various sectors of society -- workers, employers, and trade unions -- I believe that President Pinochett's image is a good deal better than the one which is being projected outside.

Question: Was your appointment imposed on General Pinochet by sections of the Armed Forces anxious to promote an opening in order to resolve the economic crisis?

Answer: Untrue. According to the Constitution, the ministers are only secretaries of state appointed by the president of the republic. The policy which is being implemented is in keeping with initiatives from the president of the republic and enjoys the Armed Forces' full support.

Question: Is General Pinochet afraid of your overshadowing him?

Answer: My relations with the president are excellent, because he commands and the ministers obey. If they make mistakes or fail, they leave. The president's image as head of state and the powers which the Constitution grants him cannot be harmed by a minister's activity.

Question: Is it true that you wished to take office after the fourth day of national protest -- the bloodiest of all -- but...

Answer: Untrue. I wished to bring forward my taking office to ensure that the previous minister did not appear to be leaving as a result of the planned protest.

Question: So do you accept political responsibility, as interior minister, for the 24 people officially stated to have been killed during the protest?

Answer: The responsibility rests solely with those who organized the protest and caused the violence.

Question: At your press conference on the day before the fifth national protest, which took place 8 September, you did not rule out the idea that groups of civilians might be armed to defend themselves from the demonstrators in the cities, and this has been interpreted by the democratic opposition as an invitation to start a civil war.

Answer: It seems to me incredible that because somebody defends himself he can be accused of inciting a civil war. In that event the only way to prevent a fratricidal conflict would be to allow yourself to be attacked and surrender in advance. We could guarantee nobody's peace in their own homes.

Question: During the last protest, groups of civilians did in fact appear, who shot at the demonstrators with complete impunity. Does this represent the putting into practice of your ideas?

Answer: There may be groups interested in provoking violence, but it is also a fact that people who are attacked defend themselves. There have been instances of motorists obstructed in the cities from whom the mobs first attempted to take money by demanding payment of a toll to cross the area, and finally they ended up by robbing them without further ado. Sometimes, when the driver or the passenger had a weapon handy, he has used it. Amidst so much confusion it is difficult to arrest all those who have been involved in the incidents.

Question: Why did the police [Caribineros] beat several journalists -- specifically, Marie Christine Raitberger, correspondent in South America of the French newspaper LIBERATION?

Answer: The police have no instructions to inconvenience -- much less, beat -- journalists. But it is sometimes impossible to identify them when they take part in street disturbances. In one of those disturbances, journalist Raitberger sustained a blow from a stone. It is untrue that she was in a grave state because of that blow, according to what the doctor diagnosed. But she has already left the smart clinic in which she was hospitalized at the Chilean Government's expense.

Question: What is your opinion of the call made by Monsignor Juan Francisco Fresno, arcibishop of Santiago, demanding the restoration of "full democracy," and criticizing the "harshness" of the repression?

Answer: As regards the first part, I am in complete agreement. With respect to the second, it seems to me that it is not fair to put it in those terms. But I intend to go and talk with him, and I will put him in the picture.

Question: What is your opinion of the methods of the political police of the National Intelligence Center?

Answer: It has been quite efficient, because it has succeeded in curbing terrorism, which represents a task difficult to accomplish. Obviously, the ideal thing would be to be able to dispense with these antiterrorist police forces. The police can only really be judged by taking stock, and if we add up advantages and drawbacks, I believe that all we Chileans are grateful, because terrorism here does not reach the levels of other Latin American countries.

Question: How do you explain the fact that the Chilean Government has been condemned on almost 10 occasions by the UN Human Rights commission?

Answer: Cuba is the country which leads these accusations every year, with the socialist countries' support. It is well known that it is precisely these countries which are characterized by their violations of human rights. For that reason their hypocritical accusations do not worry us. They are not taken seriously at the United Nations, either. We will begin to take them seriously when Cuba allows the International Red Cross to visit its prisons.

Question: On more than one occasion you have mentioned the possibility of advancing the schedule in order to bring forward the restoration of democracy, which, according to the Consitution, could take place, at best, in 1989, when General Pinochet's term expires. Does advancing the schedule only concern the setting up of a legislative body or does it also affect the president's term?

Answer: I have stated that among the issues under consideration there is the possibility of bringing forward the election of the Congress. On the other hand, the presidential term will be carried out in the terms prescribed by the Constitution.

Question: What would happen if General Pinochet asked the military junta in 1989 to appoint him in order, after undergoing a plebiscite, to remain in power for another term?

Answer: That issue has neither been raised nor is it under consideration.

Question: What was your response when at the first meeting which you held in August with the Democratic Alliance opposition, it asked you for President Pinochet's resignation?

Answer: At that meeting the following happened. They wished to hand over to me a manifesto which I rejected. But, although I was not able to study it, I believe that in one paragraph it was suggested very subtly that it would be a good thing for the president to resign his post, as Chile's first president, Bernardo O'Higgins, did in 1923. I told them that I was not prepared to accept the manifesto. So the issue was not even raised through a written document. But if it had been raised, I would not have taken it very seriously, because at bottom they do not want that to happen. At bottom they know that the public may be opposed to a certain economic policy which causes it some harm, but it is not on that account in favor of dispensing with the president. I would say that this alleged demand by the Democratic Alliance is rather an advertising slogan.

Question: Cannot the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Left Movement take part in Chilean political life again under any circumstances?

Answer: They cannot, because they are enemies of the democratic system which the Chilean people crave. In the case of the Communists, they have always acted as agents of Soviet imperialism, representing a danger to Chile's sovereignty and independence. As for the Revolutionary Left Movement, it is a terrorist and criminal organization, as has been demonstrated on many occasions. Would the Spanish Government allow Basque Homeland and Liberty to take part in the democratic game?

Question: So who will be authorized to take part in the democratic game?

Answer: In Chile the Socialist Party has been a partner of the Communist Party. It has even been more leftwing than the Communists in some respects. I hope that a social democratic force such as the one which we already knew in the Thirties will emerge again.

Question: Are you attempting to create a movement of support for the military regime?

Answer: The movement is latent and has already begun to organize. It will be much stronger and broader than any of the former parties. The National Party which I led belongs to an outmoded political system.

Question: Do you, who were ambassador in Buenos Aires until a month ago, believe that the Chilean military have something to learn from the Argentine military, who successfully increased trade with the USSR?

Answer: One must define one's stance vis-a-vis Marxism. Each country has its own problems and must seek appropriate solutions. Under the Popular Unity government we had trading ties with the USSR, but the trade did not function at all.

Question: Do you share the opinion of General Pinochet, who stated 12 June that the European and U.S. press is influenced by Marxism when it handles issues connected with Chile?

Answer: I am convinced that it distorts everything that happens in Chile, confining itself to publishing unfavorable and not favorable reports. For instance, thousands and thousands of title deeds have been given to peasants and small urban landowners here this year. This is not written about in the international press, but woe betide us if we arrest a foreign priest, even if it is only to check his identity, because that report will go round the world. It is natural, under these conditions, that President Pinochet's image abroad should be unfavorable.

Question: Why have you returned to politics after 10 years' absence?

Answer: Because when you can help at a difficult moment, you cannot refuse. My only real interest -- believe me -- is to live and work in the countryside.

Question: Would you agree to be president of Chile, under exceptional circumstances?

Answer: Look, I hope that those circumstances do not arise, and if they did arise, I believe that I would not agree.

Question: Do you still believe, as you told the newspaper LAS ULTIMAS NOTICAS of last Tuesday, that imprisoned trade union leader Rofolfo Seguel, who has been on a hunger strike for 10 days and yesterday had to be admitted to the prison infirmary, is undergoing a slimming cure?

Answer: I do not know what Mr Seguel wants. It may be a cure or mere publicity.

Question: How much do you retain of the Nazi ideology of your youth, when you belonged to the ranks of the youth wing of the Chilean Nazi Party?

Answer: Look, for one reason or another, all my biographies are wrong. In Chile, there was only one Nazi group, composed of German immigrants. There was also set up in 1934 the so-called National Socialist Movement, whose ideology was very far from Nazism, and to which, moreover, I did not belong, because I was 13 years old at the time and was a boarder at a school which I did not leave even at weekends. I took part in politics for the first time in 1939, when all those parties had already disappeared. In Chile, the great supporters of German Nazism were the Communists, after the pact concluded between Hitler and Stalin to divide up Poland.

Question: Do you remain the same man who in 1973 attempted during a television debate to strike communist leader Orlando Millas, who escaped your blows thanks to the vigorous intervention of the program's moderator?

Answer: I have not changed. We Chileans do not become accustomed to accepting insults.

Question: Do you believe that the newspaper which I represent is conducting, as has been written here, "a permanent campaign against Chile"?

Answer: I will tell you frankly that I do not have time to read all the international press, so I cannot express an opinion.

Question: Why was EL PAIS' correspondent in South America Jose Luis Martin Prieto denied entry into Chile 7 September?

Answer: For previously publishing false and insulting reports about the president.

Question: How would you characterize relations between Spain and Chile following the protest presented this week by your government to the Spanish Government?

Answer: Relations are normal, despite the fact that there are sectors interested in disrupting them or in interfering in Chile's internal affairs, who do not hesitate to violate the rules of international coexistence in order to achieve this. What would the Spanish people think if a certain political sector devoted itself in Chile to criticizing the Spanish monarchy and daily organizing demonstrations whose participants hurled insults against the king?

Question: Do you believe that there is any similarity between the final stage of General Franco's regime in Spain and the stage currently experienced by General Pinochet's regime?

Answer: Each country has, as Franco in fact said, its own familiar demons, and, of course, its own gods. We only have in common a good Spanish legacy, which makes us resolute and tough in combat.

SALVADORAN PEACE COMMISSION ARRIVES IN BOGOTA

PA281342 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Peace Commission has said here that the government is winning its battle against the rebels and that any agreement concluded with them must be based on their participation in the elections scheduled for next year. This statement was made by Monsignor Marco Rene Revelo, one of the three members of the Salvadoran Peace Commission who arrived here accompanied by Peace Commission President Francisco Quinonez and by former Foreign Minister Guillermo Trabanino. [passage indistinct]

Trabanino added that Magana's government is winning its battle with the guerrillas and that the man in the street is tired of all this because he is the one who is suffering the consequences of the anguish, death, and insecurity caused by the subversives.

The opposition is represented in this second round of talks by Marisol Galindo and Dagoberto Gutierrez of the FMLN, and David Mena and Jorge Villacorta of the FDR.

The FMLN, currently represented by Marisol Galindo and Dagoberto Gutierrez, launched a military offensive in San Miguel and other parts of eastern El Salvador immediately after the first meeting with the Peace Commission in Bogota.

The peace talks will begin tomorrow morning at Narino Palace under the auspices of President Belisario Betancur.

FMLN-FDR Members Follow

PA290306 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Four members of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement arrived here this afternoon to hold talks tomorrow with the Peace Commission from the government of that Central American country.

They are Marisol Galindo, a representative of the FMLN and Dagoberto Gutierrez, David Mena, and Jorge Villacorta of the FDR. They will meet with President Belisario Betancur early tomorrow morning and then with the members of the Peace Commission.

ARMY, POLICE CLASH WITH FARC IN POPAYAN

PA281844 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 3-A

[By Carlos Campo]

[Text] Popayan, 21 Sep -- It has been learned here that the Army and police have clashed with a group belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Guambito, Belalcazar municipality, in the eastern section of this capital. It was reported that the guerrillas suffered several casualties, but no figures were given. There was a fierce exchange of fire from 0530 to 0730. A FARC unit, part of the VI Front led by Commander "David," engaged the government forces. It has been established that the group was composed of 25 persons, including both men and women. The combined government forces managed to disperse the subversives, who fled toward Huila, leaving behind ammunition, police and military uniforms, hammocks, plastic explosives, and drugs.

PRESIDENT HURTADO LEAVES FOR UN 28 SEPTEMBER

PA281648 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1533 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Quito, 28 Sep (DPA) -- Ecuadoran President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea left for New York today, where he is to address the UN General Assembly. In his speech, tomorrow, he will explain Ecuador's position regarding a number of international issues, with particular emphasis on the serious economic crisis plaguing Latin America and the Caribbean.

Hurtado's retinue includes Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez; Ramiro Rivera, secretary of public information; Deputies Arnaldo Merino, Wilfrido Lucero, Marco Proano Maya, Nelson Felix Navarrete, and Gabriel Noicola; General Edmundo Vivero, secretary of the National Security Council; and other officials.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES -- Quito, 17 Sep (AFP) -- The Central Bank has reported that Ecuador's foreign exchange reserves totalled $162 million in June, $141 million in July, and $92 million in August 1983. It blamed the drop in reserves on the suspension of loan disbursements by international banks, a significant drop in overall exports, and a drop in oil sales during July. It said, however, that the reserves are still above the minimum limit required by the economic stabilization plan and the agreement with the IMF. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 17 Sep 83 PA]

OIL RESERVES -- According to official sources, Ecuador's oil reserve is currently a billion barrels. Plans are underway to increase this quantity, to provide for the country's future needs. Major obstacles to these efforts are fuel consumption and the energy crisis, which is expected to become more serious during the next 5-year period, when exports will be reduced. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Sep 83 PA]

1983 EXPORT FIGURES -- Due to oil and shrimp sales, the value of exports for the first 7 months of 1983 has reached a volume similar to that of the same period in 1982. Exports of almost all basic and manufactured products have been reduced and dependency on oil in foreign trade has increased correspondingly. According to Central Bank reports, national exports amounted to $1,484,000,000 between January and August of this year, a .6 percent increase compared to the same period in 1982. Some 91 percent of this figure reflects basic product sales, including oil, while the other 9 percent relates to manufactured products. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Sep 83 PA]

HAVANA REPORTS FURTHER ON WORKERS STRIKE

PA281944 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of workers today joined the general strike staged to protest the government's economic policy and to demand wage increases. The strike was organized by the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP], the country's largest labor confederation.

There were total work stoppages in the cities of Arequipa and Cuzco. Classes were suspended throughout the country and no banks opened. A large number of buses did not service their routes, while members of the Army, Navy, and police, backed by helicopters, patrolled the streets of Lima and Callao.

Early in the morning, police began to break up demonstrations staged by workers and students, who used stones and tires to block a number of streets. In (Playa Rimac), bus drivers engaged in fist fights with and threw stones at policemen who were trying to get the vehicles out on the streets.

The Army and police used armored cars and water cannons to surround CGTP Headquarters and the Federico Villarreal and San Marcos Universities. The previous evening, five San Marcos University students were injured when police moved against a demonstration staged by students.

HAVANA CITES OFFICIALS ON 'ABUSES,' HUMAN RIGHTS

Schwalb Denies Tortures, Executions

PA261525 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb has admitted that some abuses have probably been committed during the campaign against the rebels because the authorities are not in complete control of the situation. The foreign minister denied that the Army has tortured any one, much less carried out executions in Ayacucho Department. The foreign minister admitted, however, that regrettable events do occur, adding that the government must use some means to restore order in the country since, when the escalation of violence began, there was no telling how far these actions would go.

Human Rights Violated by Government

PA262003 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Armando Villanueva, former presidential candidate of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], has joined others in accusing the Peruvian Government of violating human rights. According to Villanueva, sowing serious confusion among the people is another way of violating fundamental human rights.

For his part, Deputy (Miguel Angel Mufares), of the National Integration Party [Partido de Integracion Nacional], has charged that many people are missing in Ayacucho Department, despite the government's assertions to the contrary.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant (Jose Walder Torres), a member of the counterinsurgent Sinchis group, was reported killed in the locality of San Miguel, in Ayacucho. The officer died in a clash with an armed group.

HERRERA ON 'MANIPULATION' BY INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

PA280436 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1625 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 27 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Luis Herrera today accused the industrial countries of manipulating the economies of the developing countries, which are facing a grave financial crisis and a foreign debt that amounts to over $320 billion in Latin America alone.

"We have suffered manipulation of the international economy by the large industrialized countries," he said at a news conference in which he explained the terms of a new exchange decree. He added that the factors that have had the biggest effect on the current crisis have been high interest rates and the international banks' radical departure from their easy lending policy.

"They went out of their way to look for people to whom to lend money, and then when difficulties developed in the United States, interest rates were increased and that country practically sucked in all of the developing world's dollars," he said. Herrera noted that the developing countries went to U.S. exchange markets seeking more credit and that "all of a sudden they began to collect on debts that we thought were going to be renegotiated gradually and refinanced automatically."

Herrera admitted, however, that although the situation was caused primarily by external factors, Venezuela must also accept a share of the responsibility for the situation it is now facing, including a foreign debt amounting to $34 billion and difficulties in paying it. "We have really been suffering the consequences in Venezuela of our tendency to squander, encouraged by." [sentence as received]

Herrera said that his government will continue its efforts to refinance the foreign debt, but he warned that it will not accept the strict program of economic adjustments recommended by the IMF. These economic adjustments include a decrease in public expenditures, a linear devaluation, and the lifting of restrictions on imports and prices. "We won't solve our economic problems with this, (the adjustment measures), and it is probable that new social problems, which might threaten social stability, will be produced," he said.

The government approved an emergency decree on Monday in an effort to accelerate payments of the private sector debt, which amounts to approximately $8 billion, and to prevent a wave of lawsuits. The decree establishes guidelines for obtaining dollars at a preferential rate of 4.3 bolivares, instead of 10 bolivares, which is the price on the financial market.

HEAVY, EXTRA-HEAVY CRUDE PRICES TO INCREASE

PA290029 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The new price of Venezuela's heavy and extra-heavy crude will go into effect on Sunday. As Radio Rumbos reported, Venezuela has increased the average price of its heavy and extra-heavy crude by $1 and $1.25 a barrel, respectively. The announcement was made by Minister of Energy and Mines Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon. The minister explained that the increases will go into effect on 2 October. The price increases will affect the export of 650,000 barrels a day of heavy and extra-heavy crude.

ENERGY SECRETARY ANNOUNCES OIL PRICE INCREASE

FL282320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2215 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Mazatlan, 28 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The projected price increase of Mexican oil by $1 will represent an additional income of $800,000 daily to the country, Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Francisco Labastida Ochoa has announced here. The official prices to go in effect in October will be officially announced to the buyers of oil from the state enterprise Mexican Petroleum next week, according to an announcement made yesterday by the enterprise.

In an informal press interview held in this western port, Labastida Ochoa said the increase in the price of that barrel of heavy crude (Maya type) will not affect the Mexican export program. Accompanying President Miguel de la Madrid on a working tour in Mazatlan, Labastida Ochoa, who is responsible for the energy policy, noted that the international oil market is moving toward stabilization. He added that within a stable and reliable international oil market, Mexico is trying to obtain greater long-term income for the benefit of the nation. That is why Mexico consistently acts with responsibility and will neither increase nor modify its volume of crude exports so long as market conditions do not permit it.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON SALVADORAN ELECTIONS, U.S.

PA281650 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Mexico City (ANN) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has stated that the postponed El Salvador elections "were useless in themselves," as the Mexican Government had previously remarked. In a declaration to the London publication LATIN AMERICAN NEWSLETTER disseminated in Mexico City on 21 September, the foreign secretary assessed the results of his country's policy toward Central America and stressed that this policy has followed a correct course.

Mentioning the Salvadoran problem, Sepulveda said that "It has been necessary to postpone elections in El Salvador twice. We saw that these elections were useless in themselves." He added that the measures adopted by Mexico regarding the crisis in the area "have been proved right." He described as derogatory the "domino theory" held by the U.S. Government, adding that this theory is a "rightist fantasy that cannot be applied in Central America."

The foreign secretary expressed his satisfaction at the success of President Miguel de la Madrid's foreign policy. This success is shared with the Governments of Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, the three other member countries of the Contadora Group. Sepulveda admitted, however, that so far Mexican attempts to draw the Washington and Havana governments together have failed. "The breach between the two seems insurmountable and the difficulties have often been made worse by people who should know better," he pointed out.

President Miguel de la Madrid shared the feelings of his foreign secretary regarding the U.S. stance during a recent meeting with Spanish newsmen. "We are concerned over Washington's tendency to consider military action in Central America a solution," the Mexican president stated.

FURTHER ACTIVITIES OF CUBAN LEGISLATORS REPORTED

PRI President Receives Delegation

FL281020 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0255 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- PRI President Adolfo Lugo Verduzco today received a delegation of Cuban legislators invited to visit by the Senate of the republic. The secretary of international affairs, Humberto Hernandez Haddad, welcomed the members of the group headed by Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. Participating in the meeting with the seven Cuban legislators were Fernandez Lopez Muino, Cuban ambassador to Mexico, and Mexican Senators Hugo B Margain, Rafael Cervantes Acuna, Celso Delgado, Silvia Hernandez, Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, Yolanda Senties, Alfonso Segbe, and Socorro Diaz.

Congress To Expand Relations

FL281350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Representatives of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] and the Mexican Congress have agreed to expand bilateral exchanges between the two legislative bodies. This was the main product of talks held between the delegation of deputies headed by the president of the Cuban parliament, Flavio Bravo, and the leader of the Mexican Senate, Miguel Gonzalez Avelar.

Lugo Gil Receives Delegation

FL282344 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Humberto Lugo Gil, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, has said that there are bases from which to solve the conflicts that have arisen in our hemisphere. These bases are the comprehension of the factors that originated the conflicts and the political will of the parties involved.

As he received a delegation of visiting Cuban legislators today, Lugo Gil said that Mexico is attentive to these conflicts and is ready to cooperate to find a final solution to them through the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. He added that the Mexican Government, together with those of Colombia, Panama and Venezuela, has sought all means to demilitarize the conflict zone, avoid the regionalization of the war, and prevent an East-West confrontation.

Deputy Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba, thanked the Mexican legislators for the reception and expressed support for Mexico's stance for peace and for a peaceful solution to problems. He referred to Mexico's policy of principles, saying: We concur.

Bravo Pardo stated that his country salutes President Miguel de la Madrid's efforts as, through the Contadora Group, he seeks the peaceful resolution of the problems of the Central American crisis under the principles of no foreign interference and respect for the people's struggle.

The delegation of Cuban legislators headed by Bravo Pardo is made up of Hipolito Rodriguez, Jose Galda, Homero de la Paz, and Damian Orteaga.

PNP COMMUNIQUE REJECTS ALLEGED COUP PLANS

PA281512 Panama City YA in Spanish 28 Sep 83 pp 1, 19

[Text] The Popular Nationalist Party [PNP] yesterday issued a communique in which it claims certain "hotheads" are promoting a coup d'etat and acting as if this were 1968.

The PNP says that "they are devising all sorts of formulas and scenarios whose common denominator is a coup d'etat." The PNP communique adds that the plotters are thinking of possible arrangements that would violate the Constitution. Some want President de la Espriella's term extended beyond 11 October 1984, the expiration date set by the Constitution.

It adds that "the idea behind this extension is to provide time to arrange for some presidential candidacies which are not currently feasible."

This idea has found support among corregimiento representatives and two-thirds of the legislators elected by the 505 corregimiento representatives, who would retain the power, "perquisites, and privileges they have accumulated."

The PNP says that "others who have concocted such unusual arrangements believe that it would be appropriate for the "incumbent president, without stepping down from his post, to become "a candidate of national unity" in the 1984 elections. This would also violate several constitutional provisions, most particularly the one banning presidential reelection." [quotation marks as published]

The PNP's document adds that other groups "which are losing power" want the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to amend the 1972 Constitution to eliminate the representatives and provide for elections to a legislative assembly in 1984.

"A last effort to find a political solution is propounded by advocates of an open military coup, a constituent assembly, and a provisional president," says the PNP.

"According to this brilliant idea, the main actor in this drama would be the National Guard, which has repeatedly asserted through its commander in chief, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, that it will abide by the Constitution and the law."

Therefore, says the PNP, "the National Guard has itself ruled out a military coup and we do not see how that institution can be convinced to assume responsibility for a military coup in Panama during the last years of a century in which it must take charge of the canal's defense."

The PNP also criticizes the coup plans being hatched in some fertile minds. It adds that "all they want to do is protect their own interests and obtain profitable bureaucratic positions to the detriment of the national interest."

The PNP condemns all coups d'etat regardless of their origin, because the best solutions to the people's problems can only be obtained in a climate of democracy, freedom, and social justice." [quotation mark as published]

PDP LEADER WANTS TORRIJIST 'VACUUM' FILLED

PA281920 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 83 p 11A

[Text] The Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama (Communist) [PDP] has rendered tribute, together with its regional and community guests, to its Secretary General Ruben Dario Sousa, who was distinguished with three orders: one from his own party, the other from the Bulgarian Party, and one from the CPSU.

In his acknowldegement speech, Ruben Dario Sousa referred to the struggle to maintain the Torrijist process and its achievements and not to continue "flirting" with the opposition, which they do not fear, he said. Sousa noted that the communists are ready to fight against it (the opposition) in whatever field and form is necessary.

The deserters of the process must be careful not to think that the opposition will forgive them for taking political power in "84," Sousa said, adding that personal hatred is much stronger than the historic hatred which it (the opposition) feels for us (the communists).

We do not have power, we have not taken anything from the opposition -- to the contrary -- yet we feel that hatred ourselves. Therefore, Sousa said, I call on new figures to fill the political vacuum around the Torrijist process.

It must be a combatant, said Sousa, a fighter of Torrijist principles and ideas, who will be informed by the people and their natural leaders.

He applauded the triumph of Jorge Illueca at the United Nations as a victory for the policy of the nonaligned countries and the socialists. He described Paredes' fall as the product of the misinformation he received.

BRIEFS

PST OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED -- The Workers Socialist Party (PST) today became the 12th officially recognized political party when it received the final document declaring it as such at a ceremony at the Electoral Tribunal offices. Recognition came after the PST complied with all requirements established by the law. The Panamanian Socialists amassed a total of 30,382 members in 3 years of registration. Of this total, 165 signatures were contested. The Electoral Tribunal recognizes Virgilio Arauz as the legal representative of the PST. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Sep 83 PA]

$278-MILLION LOAN -- Comptroller General Francisco Rodriguez attended the signing of a $278-million loan granted by international financial organizations. He said that this loan demonstrates trust in Panama on the part of the organizations. [Summary] [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Sep 83 PA]

PANAMA'S ORTEGA SAYS CONTADORA NOT COLLAPSING

PA281510 Panama City YA in Spanish 28 Sep 83 p 8

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Far from being on the verge of collapse, the Contadora Group will be revitalized in the next few days when it will begin a series of tasks at the level of experts of the nine countries involved in seeking a peace solution.

This is what Foreign Minister Oyden Orgega said yesterday to more than 30 local and foreign television, newspaper, and radio newsmen. Ortega had just returned from Central America. Foreign Minister Ortega will be in New York today, where he will meet with the other Contadora foreign ministers to give the final touches to the basic document, known as the "Declaration of Objectives," which has been approved by the Central American presidents and chiefs of government.

The new Contadora Group document deals with such issues as the demilitarization of Central America, the arms inventory, the analysis of human social and economic rights, and procedures for arriving at bilateral and multilateral agreements, which will be studied with greater intensity in order to realize the basis of real, durable peace in Central America, Ortega said. He agreed that the situation can be faced with "reasonable optimism."

The Contadora Group foreign ministers' agenda for this week in New York at UN Headquarters includes talks with the foreign ministers of Canada, the EEC, and other countries.

Ortega said that the objective of the Contadora Group is to act as a mediator and that everyone must clearly understand that this is the main mission of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama in the Central American conflict.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE ARDE BORDER ATTACK

PA290221 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, early today attacked the Penas Blancas border post inside Nicaragua. According to reports from the northern Costa Rican command, the attack occurred when Sandinist People's Army troops at that border post were attacked by ARDE groups. It was reported that the fighting was fierce and that four wounded people were taken into Costa Rican territory.

Our country's Civil Guard vacated the Costa Rican border post immediately to avoid new attacks and as a precautionary measure. All services at the Costa Rican Penas Blancas border post were suspended. Although the border has not been ordered closed, it is closed in practice because of the heavy fighting early today.

The Government Council has ordered a thorough investigation of the incidents at the Penas Blancas border post, and a meeting of the State Security Council has been convoked to determine what happened.

Fernando Berrocal, presidency minister and official spokesman of the Government Council, has said that pertinent steps will be taken to guarantee full respect for the country's sovereignty and compliance with our country's neutrality policy on the part of Costa Rican citizens and foreigners. The Government Council stressed again at noon today that it will not permit our territory to be used to launch attacks on other governments.

Policemen Dispatched to Border

PA290302 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The Costa Rican Security Council has decided to send a large contingent of policemen to the northern border with Nicaragua after discussing "the serious situation" in the area following an attack by an anti-Sandinist commando group on the Nicaraguan customs post at Penas Blancas this morning. The members of the Security Council, who discussed the problem for almost 3 hours at a meeting tonight, gave the press a brief communique saying that an analysis of the reports "does not indicate" that the attack "was launched from Costa Rican territory." Nevertheless, due to a Nicaraguan protest note charging the attack was launched from Costa Rican territory, the note says that "the Security Council has decided to make an exhaustive investigation of the incident."

ARDE Official Seeks 'Understanding'

PA290258 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Leaders of the Nicaraguan opposition organization Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) today asked the Costa Rican authorities for "understanding" for those who "are trying to save the rest of Central America." At a press conference in San Jose, Alvaro Taboada, a member of ARDE's Political Secretariat, referred to the statement made by ARDE military chief Eden Pastora criticizing the Costa Rican public security minister, who is preventing the flow of weapons and supplies to ARDE forces in southern Nicaragua.

The ARDE leaders charged that there are several camps of local communists in northern Costa Rica and that the Sandinist leadership supplied these groups with arms several months ago. ARDE claims that it controls some 3,000 square km in southern Nicaragua, on the border with Costa Rica, which is a deserted, swampy region. According to Pastora, ARDE has 3,500 men in this area.

Taboada also referred to Sandinist foreign policy, indicating that "it has deteriorated significantly" and that the (?Spanish) legislative body had approved a resolution "listing Nicaragua as a dictatorial country along with Chile and the Philippines." Taboada said: We hope that that resolution represents "the beginning of the end of Socialist International's support for Nicaragua."

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS ENTRANCE OF 10 SANDINISTS

PA281849 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Costa Rican Government today lodged a protest with Nicaragua concerning the violation of our national territory by 10 armed Sandinists who entered through Barra del Colorado. Costa Rica stated that its neutrality policy permits neither Sandinists nor anti-Sandinists to use the nation's territory for the purpose of waging war. The fact that the captured launch was fitted with weapons proves that it was on such a mission.

AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES ORTEGA'S UN SPEECH

PA282035 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Costa Rica's ambassador to the United Nations, Fernando Zumbado Jimenez, has described the speech Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, delivered at the United Nations as a source of surprise and pessimism.

In his speech, according to the ambassador, Commander Ortega distorted the true situation in Central America for his own benefit and imperiled efforts to achieve peace in the region.

Zumbado said that Ortega was not telling the truth when he noted that since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, the U.S. military presence has been openly increased in El Salvador and Honduras, and covertly in Costa Rica.

The ambassador firmly stated that Commander Ortega was also not telling the truth as far as Costa Rica is concerned. He said that the contempt shown by the Sandinist commander toward Central American governments represented at the United Nations forces one to be pessimistic concerning the future of the peace efforts that have been initiate

The Nicaraguan rulers have apparently decided to inflict a final blow to the generous efforts being made by Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico within the framework of the Contadora Group. Apparently, the Nicaraguans want countries outside the region to make unrealistic proposals that would spell the death of the Contadora effort and would open the door to a catastrophe in Central America. The ambassador stated that Costa Rica will not support that game.

VOLIO DENIES U.S. REPORTS ON CONSTRUCTION PLANS

PA280538 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio today firmly rejected U.S. press reports that the United States has offered to construct a network of bridges and highways in the northern region of the country, on the border with Nicaragua, presumably for military purposes.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the offer to the Costa Rican Government would have been made official by General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Army Southern Command based in Panama. Gorman made a brief visit to San Jose last week to meet with President Luis Alberto Monge.

"I can state that it is totally false that the Costa Rican Government has plans to construct military projects, and any equivocal statements in this regard can only be the result of an ill-intentioned attitude or of a total lack of knowledge of the facts," Foreign Minister Volio stressed.

Minister of the Presidency Fernando Berrocal said that eventual U.S. collaboration in the construction of a network of bridges and highways in the northern part of the country is the result of a request from President Monge, which was also made to other friendly governments, including those of the Contadora Group.

Berrocal admitted that "there are preliminary talks going on" on the subject of engineers from the U.S. Army, Colombia, and Panama "carrying out civic action tasks" in Costa Rica.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 5 OCTOBER

PA281745 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray will make a 3-day official visit to Costa Rica at the invitation of Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio. The two officials will discuss their countries' foreign policies as well as bilateral relations and some cooperation plans. The Norwegian minister will be accompanied by a work team that will hold separate meetings with Costa Rican investment and export officials. They will arrive in Costa Rica on 5 October.

EL SALVADOR

PEACE COMMISSION COORDINATOR ON FMLN-FDR TALKS

PA280542 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Sep 83 pp 3, 55

[Text] "The Peace Commission's plan is to reiterate our call for everyone to join the democratic peace process in the country." "Now we must discuss specific important matters." These statements were made to EL DIARIO DE HOY yesterday by Francisco Quinonez Avila, coordinator of the commission that leaves for Colombia today to attend the second meeting with the FMLN-FDR on 29 September in Bogota. All three members of the commission -- Francisco Quinonez, Dr Guillermo Trabanino, and Monsignor Marcos Rene Revelo -- will attend. The first meeting was attended by a delegation, but this time the entire commission will be present.

Recently Quinonez expressed doubt as to the representativeness of the FMLN-FDR delegates at the first meeting. "We doubt not only their representativeness, but what this implies. For us, the important thing is that the process of dialogue, especially its goal, which is to seek peace in El Salvador, be taken seriously. When we speak of representativeness, we are trying to say that we feel that there is an apparent lack of seriousness among these people when those who represent them do not have the authority to speak on behalf of the guerrilla fronts or the FDR," Quinonez added.

When we asked Quinonez whether Guillermo Manuel Ungo would be present at the meeting, he responded that "We have received no information to date as to whether he will be present."

When asked about the specific points that will be discussed, he said: "Primarily, we will discuss inclusion in the democratic peace process in our country. This is the agenda we will be offering. That has been the Peace Commission's position since 30 May," Quinonez said.

Quinonez was also asked about a statement made in Mexico by FMLN member Jose Luis Colindres, who said that future meetings could be held on Salvadoran territory and that the Peace Commission would have the proper security. Quinonez was quite emphatic in stating: "I believe that this is a propaganda stunt and -- why not say it -- a mockery, if they really believe that they can demand guarantees when we are all aware of the guarantees offered by the Government of National Unity and the Armed Forces."

"The Peace Commission believes that this is a propaganda stunt to express their desire to come to El Salvador. However, I don't believe that they really want to come back to El Salvador; I get the impression that they want to emphasize form and not substance." "When I speak of form, I mean things that, on a scale of values, would not be very important. What is important is the meeting itself. What is important is that which will be discussed at the meeting, and not where it will be held.

CUS URGES PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

PA281701 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Sep 83 p 2-A

[Text] The Committee for Salvadoran Trade Union Unity [CUS] yesterday asked the Contadora Group to negotiate a peace agreement for El Salvador, where some 40,000 people have died in the fighting since 1980. At a news conference held in CTM [Confederation of Mexican Workers] headquarters, CUS leaders Jose Villegas, Jose Ascension, Alfonso Martinez, and Jorge Mendoza said that their country's working class supports dialogue, but wants it held in El Salvador, "so that the people may be present and actively take part."

According to them, the process of dialogue was disrupted due to a lack of political will on the part of U.S. imperialism, which is involved in the conflict, and by the military government, which is not interested in resolving the situation by peaceful means.

They later said that the training of thousands of Salvadoran Army troops once again confirms the intention of both the United States and the puppet government to solve the Salvadoran problem through military force. "At this difficult time for our people, who have been tortured, imprisoned, and murdered by the ruling dictatorship, we Salvadoran workers urge our brothers in all countries to give us their moral and material support."

They also accused the Reagan administration of intervening in their country and shamelessly violating its national sovereignty, not only through the use of weapons and money, but also with U.S. advisers, "who provide the genocidal government with political and military advice."

The election scheduled for early next year, they added, is one result of that interference. They stressed that the conditions needed to hold an election do not currently exist.

They explained that of the 1.3 million Salvadorans who form the work force, 600,000 are unemployed. Inflation this year will climb to 150 percent.

The developments in El Salvador are related to those taking place in the rest of Latin America and the world, they went on. Our struggle is against hunger, ignorance, disease, oppression, and the danger that the Central American conflict might become generalized.

According to them, despite the state of war in their country and the repression of the working class, unity among the trade unions has been on the upswing as part of an effort to create a democratic government with broad popular participation -- one which includes them.

They concluded by saying that the Salvadoran Unified Trade Union Movement [Movimiento Unitario Sindical Gremial de El Salvador], created in 1982, held its first national congress on 1 May 1983 under semi-clandestine conditions. Several measures -- including the strike movement currently being shaped and already being implemented by the Union of Workers of the Urban Housing Institute [Sindicato de Trabajadores del Institute de Vivienda Urbana] with the support of the sugar workers and Social Security unions -- were approved at this first congress.

ATLACATL BATTALION GAINS CONTROL OF TENANCINGO

PA282202 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Units from the Atlacatl Battalion led by Colonel Domingo Monterrosa entered the town of Tenancingo at about 1100 today to recover it after a 3-day blockade by members of the FMLN leftist forces. The inhabitants of Tenancingo reported that leftist elements who had controlled the town since last Sunday left this morning at approximately 0400.

Military sources said that the counterinsurgency troops' mission was to effectively control the leftist elements' path to the northern part of the country. Reports mention that no less than 30 civilians were killed.

Havana: Rebels Still in Control

PA281955 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has admitted that its desperate efforts to reach the strategic locality of Tenancingo in Cuscatlan Department have been useless. Tenancingo was occupied by FMLN guerrillas over the past weekend. A spokesman of the Armed Forces Press Committee reported that the rebels, who are entrenched along the highways and roads leading to Tenancingo, have managed to check the troops trying to recover the city.

During the fierce clashes for control of Tenancingo, Salvadoran rebels have inflicted 131 army casualties. Prisoners taken include Captain Tomas Alfonso Calvo, who led the two counterinsurgency companies charged with defending the site.

Radio Venceremos, official voice of the FMLN, stressed that as part of the "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" guerrilla offensive, a dozen places have been occupied by rebels in San Miguel, San Vicente, La Union, and Cuscatlan Departments in the past few days.

U.S. Embassy Investigating Incident

PA290251 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Two ranking U.S. Embassy officials arrived in the vicinity of Tenancingo this morning aboard a U.S. helicopter to initiate an embassy investigation of the grave incidents that took place last Sunday in Tenancingo, where some 30 homes were practically destroyed by the fierce clashes in that sector of the Salvadoran northeast.

We also have reports from San Miguel Department indicating that the town of Chinameca in the vicinity of Nueva Guadalupe, some 120 km east of San Salvador, has been the site of a fierce struggle that began this morning at 0500 when terrorist elements entered the town and lasted until early this afternoon.

Three public buildings in Chinameca were destroyed, but no victims have been reported.

ARMY RECOVERS TOWN OF SAN RAFAEL ORIENTE

PA282250 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Army this afternoon recovered the town of San Rafael Oriente very near the town of El Transito, in San Miguel Department. At this time the effects and destruction resulting from 4 days of FMLN occupation are unknown.

It is not known if the town of San Jorge is also now under the control of the Salvadoran Army, who, we repeat, this afternoon recovered the town of San Rafael Oriente, one of the largest and most populous towns in the south, in San Miguel Department.

Other reports state that leftist elements harassed a vigilance patrol on the highway from Suchitoto to San Martin this afternoon, stopping traffic for approximately 2 hours.

CAPTURED REBEL PRESENTED TO JOURNALISTS

PA280605 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Sep 83 pp 2, 19

[Excerpts] The National Guard presented Baltazar Melendez Dominguez, alias Carlos Rojas, to the press yesterday. He is accused of being a member of the People's Liberation Revolutionary Armed Forces, FARLP.

According to a communique issued by that security organization, the prisoner has been involved in various terrorist activities since 1980, murdering defenseless citizens, participating in ambushes of military patrols, attacking towns, and killing and plundering.

The guerrilla graduated both in Cuba and Nicaragua, where he studied communications. He was arrested on 11 September at the El Salvador airport while preparing to leave for Cuba and Mexico.

When he was presented to the press, he said: "Lately I have been a member of the FARLP, an armed organization. I joined the People's Liberation Movement, MLP, in 1980. I then left the country from the port of La Union, traveling to the port of Potosi, Nicaragua. From Nicaragua, I was sent to Cuba in 1981."

He said that he was trained at military schools that operate at San Pedro Hill, adding that he remained in Cuba for 5 months. He indicated that he worked with radios and codes. When he was a column leader, his immediate supervisor was "Camilo." He said that Roberto Roca is the leader of his organization. He added: "We don't know where our weapons come from, but they do come from abroad." They receive grenades, rifles, "papayas" (apparently bombs and other kinds of explosives) and ammunition.

When asked if the guerrillas feel that they are winning the war or if their position is a difficult one, he said that "When they stage an operation and they win, their morale is high. But when the Armed Forces attack or the movement slows down, their morale drops."

As a fighter, he participated in various harassment actions; in the occupation of San Lorenzo, San Esteban Catarina, Estanzuelas; and in the fighting at Nuevo Eden de San Juan. In conclusion, he said that he did not participate in any "executions" of members of the Armed Forces.

HAVANA ON FMLN ACTIVITIES DURING SEPTEMBER

PA281912 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The FMLN inflicted more than 600 casualties on the Army during the first 25 days of this month. During that time, the guerrillas captured more than 100 soldiers, including 2 high-ranking officers, and seized a large amount of war material.

Salvadoran Losses, FMLN Gains

FL281845 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1421 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The FMLN has stated that its forces have inflicted more than 670 casualties on the Salvadoran Army and have taken 21 towns in central and eastern Salvador. An accounting of the campaign "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador," which began this month, was broadcast by Radio Venceremos. It emphasized the capture of 100 soldiers and 2 officers.

The FMLN deployed a large part of its forces in areas it does not control, basically in the Departments of San Miguel, Usulutan, and Morazan, which led to the capture of 21 towns. In the fighting, the rebel forces managed to capture 247 rifles, 2 90-mm cannons, 1 81-mm mortar, and many grenades.

The Salvadoran Army has recognized that its desperate attempts to reach the strategic town of Tenancingo, occupied by the FMLN, have been useless. A spokesman of the Armed Forces press committee stated that guerrillas entrenched along the highways and other access roads to Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department, have held back the government troops. Tenancingo was taken by the FMLN late last weekend after a bloody battle in which the Salvadoran Army had 131 soldiers killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. Radio Venceremos [words indistinct] reported that among the prisoners was Captain Tomas Calvo, who commanded the two companies of counterinsurgency troops charged with the defense of Tenancingo.

GUATEMALA

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR U.S. EMBASSY; NO DAMAGE

PA281300 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0606 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- A powerful bomb exploded here last night some 300 meters from the U.S. Embassy, but it caused no damage, according to police sources.

They indicated that another bomb was defused by the police. Thus far, no one has claimed credit for the bombing which according to the police could be heard up to 3 km away. No other details were disclosed. Leftwing rebels have been fighting successive right-wing governments for more than three decades.

The Guatemalan Army last night reported that four rebels were killed recently -- though it did not specify when -- during a clash with government troops in western Guatemala.

Army spokesmen said that the four rebels of the Revolutionary Army Forces (FAR) were killed by a military patrol in the town of San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta in the western Province of San Marcos.

ANDRADE SAYS CONTADORA DOCUMENT TO BE RATIFIED

PA280555 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0009 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala, 27 Sep (DPA) -- Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran today reported that the Guatemalan Government has decided to ratify the document of objectives that was approved by referendum at the meeting between the Contadora Group's foreign ministers and the five Central American foreign ministers that was held in Panama on 8 and 9 September.

The ratified document of objectives envisions an end to the arms race in Central America, the control of the regional flow of arms, and the promotion of dialogue and electoral and democratic processes in the region's countries.

On the basis of this document of objectives, on which concensus has been reached in Central America and among the countries of the so-called Contadora Group (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama), new talks were recently held dealing with detente and the possible peaceful solution to conflicts among some Central American countries.

Last weekend, Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega visited Guatemala to request that General Oscar Mejia Victores' government ratify the document.

ARMY OFFICERS REPORT 8 GUERRILLAS KILLED

PA282157 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Sep 83 p 8

[Article by Hector Octavio Jiron Castillo]

[Text] Coatepeque -- Officers in charge of the Santa Ana Berlin advance combat post have reported that they achieved significant victories during 72 hours of counterinsurgency operations. They said that during an Army operation carried out on Friday, they discovered an ORPA [Armed People's Revolutionary Organization] camp in Chuba, Costa Cuca, and that eight guerrillas died in the ensuing clash. At the camp, they found uniforms similar to those used by the Army, food, and propaganda on the clandestine struggle.

Caches

The officers added that yesterday they found caches where the rebels had hidden quintals of corn, beans, and sugar. They found many cans of sardines next to a tree. They also found two other caches where the guerrillas had sewing machines, mimeographed propaganda, and two sets of war toys (planes, tanks, etc., marked for Commander "Chilo").

They also found a rifle, an FAL machinegun, a grenade, flares, an M-10 12-gauge shotgun, two mines made up of Tomec [as published] explosives, two tar-based chemicals, 4-guage electrical wire, and two paraffin based chemicals, among other things.

HAVANA ON AIR FORCE BOMBING, GUERRILLA ACTION

FL282020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] According to reports from the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, the Guatemalan Air Force has indiscriminately bombed mountain areas near Huehuetenango, damaging houses and cultivated fields and endangering lives among the civilian population.

The guerrilla communique stated that last month, its forces ambushed government troops in the Department of Huehuetenango, more than 200 km from Guatemala City. The rebel group announced that five soldiers died in the operation. Four rifles and equipment were captured, and a military jeep was destroyed.

The communique added that the rebel forces suffered no casualties and that with this action, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army contributed to the effort being made throughout the country to advance the people's revolutionary war toward victory.

CAN LEADER DENIES ALLIANCE WITH OTHER PARTIES

PA230406 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Leaders of the Nationalist Authentic Central, CAN, tonight voiced their surprise over reports published today in an evening newspaper saying that CAN would form an alliance with the National Liberation Movement, MLN, for the coming elections. (Danilo Palumelo), CAN's assistant secretary general, made the following comments in relation to these rumors:

[Begin recording] We are probably the most surprised by these reports. First of all, there is no coalition, alliance, or agreement with any party. Regarding what has been said, particularly in reference to the Democratic Institutional Party, we have never had talks with them about coalitions, alliances, or any kind of agreement. We have, however, talked with all the serious parties in Guatemala about matters of common interest. [end recording]

CCDA REPORTS KILLINGS; CAN ON ELECTION PLANS

PA260006 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 13 Sep 83 p 15

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Sep (SALPRESS) -- The Guatemalan Peasant Committee of the High Plateau [CCDA] today reported that 50 peasants have been killed in El Quiche Department, 156 km northeast of Guatemala City, describing the incidents as a continuation of the government repression.

The CCDA charged that 22 peasants were killed in the village of Cuajab, Chichicastenango municipality, 17 km from Santa Cruz del Quiche, on 2 September, and that 28 others were killed in Playa Grande, in the same department, on 7 September.

From another quarter, General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores is facing another crisis because of the opposition of the rightest Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN) to the current electoral calendar and their demand that the Constitution that was abolished in 1982 be reinstituted, that the government call for elections in October, and that the elections take place in March 1984.

CAN Secretary General Mario Aguilar Arroyo said that "if the 1965 Constitution was abolished with a decree issued by a de facto government, it can be reinstituted with another decree."

Aguilar Arroyo said that the government should convoke general elections (for president, vice president, Congress, and other government authorities) in October of this year, so that the elections can be held in March 1984 and, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, those elected can take office on 1 July of the same year.

ORPA LEADER DISCUSSES ANTIGOVERNMENT STRUGGLE

FL281206 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0515 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The new military clique now in power in Guatemala is conducting the opportunistic policy of blindly following the orders of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in order to become wealthy, rebel leader Gaspar Ilom has said.

In an interview released here today by the Guatamelan [Revolutionary] Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), a component faction of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG), the rebel chief said he believes the dictatorship of Guatemalan President Oscar Mejia Victores is getting the entire military institution into a disasterous adventure.

Mejia Victores may try to hide his thoughts about betraying the Central American fatherland by offering himself as a genuine mediator not directly involved in the Central American conflict, but we must not forget that his rise to power was basically due to U.S. support, Ilom asserted.

Commemorating the fourth anniversary of ORPA's operations, he expressed confidence that the Contadora Group countries and the pressure of the international community and of progressive U.S. sectors may yet succeed in preventing a direct confrontation and regionalization of the Central American crisis and of the internal Guatemalan conflict.

He reiterated, however, that ORPA is determined to carry out the struggle under whatever conditions may prevail, referring to a posible direct U.S. intervention in Guatemala or in other Central American countries, an action that would seriously increase the social cost of liberating the peoples.

ORPA, he said, has made great strides and has a great many more possibilities in carrying out its objectives. ORPA has conducted a series of harassing operations against Army and government installations which resulted in great economic losses for the government and over 244 casualties, including dead, wounded, and prisoners. He said that in rural areas over the past year, ORPA had inflicted over 600 casualties, occupied 73 sites, carried out hundreds of military harassing operations, destroyed military hardware such as helicopters and vehicles, and captured a large quantity of ammunition.

STATION ON DEATH OF SALVADORAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST

PA271345 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Editorial: "Marianela, A Salvadoran Martyr for Human Rights"]

[Text] According to reports from Geneva, the Catholic group Pax Christi has charged that, according to on-site investigations, Marianela Garcia Villa, former president of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, was murdered in March after being tortured by Salvadoran security forces. Marianela had been in a peasant area gathering evidence on the use of posphorous bombs and chemical and biological weapons against the civilian population in order to present the evidence to the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Switzerland. However, according to the Pax Pax Christi report, this outstanding Salvadoran woman was captured by government forces, which attacked women and children and removed them from their native villages.

Upon being identified, Garcia Villa was savagely tortured for several hours in the Military Academy in San Salvador and later murdered. Pax Christi specifically accuses the Salvadoran Armed Forces, especially the Atlacatl Battalion trained by Americans, of being directly responsible for this crime.

The report issued in Geneva both rejects and denies the Salvadoran Government's assertions that Garcia Villa died when hit by crossfire during a battle between guerrillas and the official forces, adding that the capture of this human rights activist enabled the Salvadoran Government to seize the notes, photographs, and recordings she had presumably gathered to prove the human rights violations perpetrated by Alvaro Magana's regime.

Marianela Garcia Villa is a new martyr in Central America.

MANAGUA: RED CROSS MAY APPLY CODES OF WAR

PA252112 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The Guatemalan External News Center [Centro Exterior de Reportes Informativos de Guatemala -- CERIGUA] has reported that the international committee of the Costa Rican Red Cross could intervene in Guatemala to apply the humanitarian codes for the conduct of war in accordance with Article 3 of the Geneva Convention, (Cristopher Ginarski) has said in San Jose. (Ginarski) stated that the Red Cross has recognized the existence of a domestic armed conflict in Guatemala, and indicated that this is why the committee is considering intervention in that Central American nation.

Other CERIGUA reports say that guerrilla units have continued to occupy villages in El Peten Department, according to reports from the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces, FAR. The FAR said that a unit from the Lucio Ramirez Front took control of the village of Pichin. The guerrillas held a meeting with the residents during which they denounced the imperialist intervention in Central America and Mejia Victores' coup d'etat, after which they distributed revolutionary propaganda.

HAVANA CITES MSGR PELLECER ON REPRESSION

PA222324 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Msgr Ramiro Pellecer, auxiliary bishop of Guatemala, has denounced the worsening of repression in this Central American nation, evidenced by recent discoveries of bodies showing signs of torture. He added that the Guatemalan Catholic Church is very concerned about this situation because it indicates a lack of respect for people's dignity and their right to life. In the past 40 days alone, 75 defenseless civilians were killed in Guatemala and another 35 are missing.

HONDURAS

UN AMBASSADOR REJECTS NICARAGUAN STATEMENTS

PA290241 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York -- Honduras yesterday expressed its dissatisfaction with Nicaragua's statements at the UN Assembly General and opposition to addition of the Central American situation on the agenda.

Honduras' ambassador to the United Nations, Roberto Herrera Caceres stated that the Nicaraguan proposal undermines the Contadora Group's delicate negotiations. With this attitude, Nicaragua is proving its desire to regress to the time when bilateral efforts were being made. This comes after the group has tried -- especially Honduras -- to lead the negotiations toward more expedient channels.

Herrera Caceres highlighted Nicaragua's policy of arms buildup while all the countries involved in the peace efforts have stated their clear intention not to worsen the military situation. Such is the case of Nicaragua [as heard], whose president decided not to increase the country's Armed Forces or military budget.

PDCH DEMANDS RELEASE OF PROFESSOR ORTIZ

PA282259 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Communique issued by the Francisco Morazan Departmental Directorate of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, PDCH, regarding the arrest of Professor Miguel Angel Ortiz, dated 27 September 1983 -- read by party member Juan Carlos Escoto]

[Text] The Francisco Morazan Departmental Directorate of the PDCH reports the following to its militants, sympathizers, the people in general, and the government authorities:

1. At approximately 1900 on 23 September members of the state security abducted Miguel Angel Ortiz on the road from Colonia Javier to downtown Tegucigalpa, using vehicles with polarized glass: a blue double-compartment pickup, and a beige panel-type microbus, both without licence plates.

2. We condemn this arbitrary detention of our companero, Miguel Angel Ortiz, considering it a repressive and unconstitutional measure. We reject all forms of terrorism, particularly coming from the state authorities, who should respect the law.

3. Companero Miguel Angel Ortiz Ruiz has been a member of the PDCH for many years and has faithfully observed our ideological principles.

4. We reject charges by Florencio Molina, because we consider them untrue and ill-intentioned. Molina has no moral authority to formulate these charges, having committed fraud against low-income families, and his accusations have been induced by personal motivations.

5. It is not true that Molina resigned from the PDCH. He was expelled in 1981 by the Disciplinary Committee for mishandling the party's funds, having stolen a compulsory quota which had been paid by several party members.

6. Companero Miguel Angel Ortiz Ruiz is currently a political adviser to this directorate, providing his valuable services with integrity, honesty, and responsibility, which are characteristics of his personality.

7. We demand the immediate release of our Companero Miguel Angel Ortiz Ruiz, who has been injustly accused.

Toward political power through people's power, Tegucigalpa, 27 September 1983, Francisco Morazan Departmental Directorate, PDCH.

PDCH PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, U.S. AID

PA280641 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Interview granted by Alfredo Landaverde, president of the Christian Democratic Party of Honduras, PDCH, to Diana Arosemena; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Arosemena] Honduras is preparing for elections in 1985. What are the actual chances of honest elections in Honduras?

[Landaverde] The actual chances of honest elections in 1985 will depend primarily on two factors: First, a domestic one, which is the attitude of the Liberal Party and the government toward the electoral process. This attitude is currently highly unsatisfactory because of the Liberal Party's internal electoral system, which has lately been marked by fraud and has caused great divisiveness in the party. We also have an external factor, which includes Central America's problems and the attitude of the U.S. Government, which plays a decisive role in Honduras, and of its close associate, the Honduran Armed Forces.

[Arosemena] I recently visited Honduras and interviewed the well-known General Gustavo Alvarez. I asked him directly about U.S. military aid to Honduras, and he said that it was relatively small. Is this how you see it?

[Landaverde] No, U.S. military aid to Honduras is greater than ever before. Of course, we have had to read the U.S. newspapers to learn about the U.S. approval of both money and military equipment for Honduras. What is the cost per day, per hour, or per minute of the U.S. military maneuvers called Big Pine II that are being carried out in Honduras? They are even moving NATO military equipment, which has been assigned to other forces deployed throughout the world. The mere relocation of the huge aircraft carriers that are constantly being deployed and replaced in the area must cost millions per day. Thus, the direct aid to the Honduran Army might be small when compared to that of the U.S. military's operations. However, when compared to the facts of Honduras -- its national budget, its population, and its poverty -- the military aid being given to Honduras is immense.

[Arosemena] Is the communist offensive real?

[Landaverde] Well, to be honest, Honduras was used for arms trafficking and as a cover for the Salvadoran, Guatemalan, and Nicaraguan guerrilla groups during the times of the Sandinist Front. Now, given the current circumstances and the massive U.S. presence there, it cannot be a cover for rebel groups in neighboring countries. Hence, neighboring countries like Nicaragua have turned the tables on them. They now support a guerrilla group that is engaged in combat with the Honduran Army. Therefore, the FSLN and Fidel Castro have entered into direct operations and confrontations in our country. The news would suggest that this guerrilla group has suffered a military defeat, but we do not know if there are others. The Honduran Army estimates that some 2,000 Hondurans are being trained in Cuba and other socialist countries.

[Arosemena] It would seem, unfortunately, as if the Honduran Government -- or the Armed Forces, which have the power, to be more specific -- are unwittingly playing the communists' game.

[Landaverde] This is likely, to the degree that they are implemening a policy of strictly military plans to stop their adversary and neglecting the political or propaganda areas -- because you know that our adversary's propaganda is based on its enemy's weaknesses, and Honduras is a country with many weaknesses.

CURN PROFESSORS OPPOSE INFORMATION CENTER

PA290212 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Telephone interview with Anibal Delgado Fiallos, director of the Regional University Center of the North, CURN, by Rodrigo Wong Arevalo on 28 September -- live]

[Excerpt] [Wong] You were telling us that the Teachers' Association at the CURN met yesterday to express their opposition to the Armed Forces Information Center, which was created so that citizens can report subversive movements or make accusations against anyone involved in subversive activities. You are now on the air, please tell us about this.

[Delgado Fiallos] Thank you very much. Last night the CURN Teachers' Association, which includes more than 150 university professors, agreed to firmly oppose the creation of the Armed Forces Emergency Information Center. The CURN professors feel that this center is against freedom of teaching, information, investigation, and education, which are guaranteed in the Constitution. The CURN professors carefully analyzed the dangerous consequences that the creation of the Armed Forces Emergency Information Center would entail for teachers' individual security. Hence, the group authorized the director of CURN to make the necessary contacts to initiate a great national campaign with the participation of all educational centers and teachers associations to concentrate opposition to the Armed Forces Emergency Information Center. Freedom of teaching, information, and investigation is necessary for the university's academic activities. If these liberties don't exist, university work is dead, and in this sense, we professors at the CURN who are interested in fulfilling the university's highest objectives must oppose a center that advocates spying in the alma mater.

UNHCR ON REFUGEE PARTICIPATION IN WAR

PA231357 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Puerto Lempira -- Alfredo del Rio, assistant UNHCR representative in Honduras, has stated that they cannot guarantee that Nicaraduan Miskito refugees are completely disconnected from the armed struggle or counterrevolution against their country.

"We are not policemen keeping them under vigilance. However, the UNHCR tries to keep refugees from participating in military activities," he noted. The official denied reports by the Sandinist government that Nicaraguan Miskito refugees are being kept in concentration camps and explained that they have the same standard of living enjoyed by Honduran Miskitos.

He reported that no new refugees have entered Honduras since May, and that in 1984 the UNHCR will only provide food to the newer refugees who arrive at Gracias a Dios, because they couldn't sow the fields due to lack of time.

GUERRILLAS REJECT ELECTIONS, PROPOSE ARMED ACTION

PA280415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2128 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition People's Armed Forces (FAP), a guerrilla organization that is struggling to overthrow the Honduran Government, believes that "elections in our country are not the way to solve the serious situation in Honduras."

In a communique issued in Managua today, the FAP explained that the current Honduran Government "has established a warmongering and unpatriotic regime and experience has shown that elections are not the way to solve the Honduran crisis." The guerrilla document added that Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and the Honduran military "have increased the oppression of the poor to further enrich the U.S. companies."

The FAP stated that the essence of the Honduran revolution is the struggle to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and to build a sovereign Honduras containing neither exploited nor exploiters.

According to the Honduran guerrillas, "the defense of the people's rights, including the right to land, guaranteeing private property for small- and medium-sized producers," is needed to advance toward people's democracy. Another measure that the FAP proposes to achieve people's democracy is "the struggle for democracy and human rights, demanding respect for the Honduran Constitution and for the provisions of the UN Charter."

The Honduran rebels are also struggling for the revolutionary objective of "preventing the use of Honduran territory for military action against sister nations." Under the slogan "Death to the Invaders," the Honduran guerrillas propose the immediate task of staging armed actions against the "mercenaries who are in Honduras," including Yankee advisers, soldiers, Marines, and pilots who warp and poison the minds of Honduran Armed Forces soldiers and officers. Another FAP objective is the destruction of the anti-Sandinists' counterrevolutionary camps "in our fatherland."

Meanwhile, the Honduran Army has reported that a guerrilla movement that emerged in eastern Honduras 7 weeks ago has essentially been broken up by government troops.

According to the Honduran Armed Forces, a counterinsurgency operation has eliminated most of the rebels. The Armed Forces said that the operation began after the entrance into Honduras of 96 Cuban-trained guerrillas from Nicaragua.

HAVANA REPORTS ON ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

'Cinchonero' Leader Cited

PA222057 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Raul Lopez, a member of the Foreign Relations commission of the Cinchoneros Peoples Liberation Movement, has told the SALPRESS news agency that the escalation of the arms race in his country is part of the U.S. interventionist plans in Central America. He said that Washington is trying to crush the triumphant Nicaraguan revolution while it trains dictatorial governments of the area for use against the Sandinist people.

It has been reported that a series of security measures, known as the National Security Plan, have been put into force in Honduras since yesterday. They are designed to curb opposition activities.

Human Rights Commission Charges

PA241715 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Ramon Custodio, president of the Honduran Human Rights Commission, has charged that the Honduran regime's secret police have kidnapped 11 more people, bringing to 60 the number of people who have recently disappeared. Those kidnapped include teachers Rene Castillo, Socrates Cuello, and Eddie McNab and peasant Maria Gomez.

Custodio added that Mariano Gozalez Garcia has been held with his hands and feet tied in a jail of the Honduran Department of National Investigation for the past 94 days. Gonzalez Garcia was able to send a letter to his family in which he recounts that he has been able to survive thanks to the help of his cellmates.

It has been learned in Tegucigalpa that more U.S. C-130 Hercules airplanes and CH-47 and UH-60 helicopters have arrived at the Comayagua military base. They are to be used in the joint Honduran-U.S Big Pine II maneuvers that are being carried out near the Nicaraguan border.

Guerrilla Actions Increase

FL262008 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The virtual occupation of the poorest Central American nation by the United States, the grave socioeconomic crisis, and a political breakdown assure that armed struggle is the only path open to the Honduran people to attempt to salvage national sovereignty. For this reason, out of absolute necessity, the Honduran People's Armed Forces have been born. Revolutionary armed struggle in Honduras is the best response of the people of that Central American country to the hunger caused by the socioeconomic policy imposed basically by the White House cowboy, Ronald Reagan.

In the face of all the ignominy piled upon the Tegucigalpa regime, the Honduran revolutionary armed forces rise like a radiant sun that shines upon and is sustained by workers and peasants. The guerrillas of this Central American country, encouraged by national liberation movements worldwide, were born to carry out new forms of struggle against the misery and exploitation in which the nation is submerged, overwhelmed by the pressure of the IMF, and the interventionist policy of the Reagan administration.

At the present time in Central America, armed struggle in Honduras is on the increase because the pro-American persons who govern the country have turned it into a counterrevolutionary military base.

The Honduran rebels have realized that the people feel increasing opposition toward the government of Tegucigalpa, but the struggle already underway is the only means available to expel the foreign invader from their nation and take power. We are sure that the Honduran People's Armed Force will wage a patriotic war against Yankee intervention and the Yankee supporters in Tegucigalpa, because the basis of its strength is its close union with the people. The Honduran rebels have taken the initiative and will not stop until they achieve victory.

Guerrilla Leader Reyes Mata Dies

FL281426 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers of Honduras and the Honduran People's Armed Forces [Fuerzas Armadas del Pueblo Hondureno] have announced the death in combat of Commander Jose Maria Reyes Mata and a group of guerrillas in that country. In a communique, the two organizations expressed their profound sorrow over the death of their top military-political leader and of the other insurgents whose identities and details of their deaths will be released later.

The Honduran guerrillas have announced their struggle against U.S. troops stationed in their country. Under the cover of conducting maneuvers, the United States has completely occupied Honduras, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with 5,000 soldiers, and this number is due to increase to 7,000 over the next few months.

NICARAGUA

PROTEST SENT TO COSTA RICA OVER ARDE BORDER ATTACK

PA282248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2208 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today "energetically" protested to the Costa Rican Government over the attack by the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) on the towns of Cardenas and Sapoa and the Penas Blancas customs post.

According to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, the attackers "came from Costa Rican territory" and the "criminal action" was carried out as a frontal attack from Costa Rica. The Sandinist authorities said that "the mercenaries" had taken up positions half a kilometer from the border line in the area near the Costa Rican customs post. "In other words, in locations where they could not have gone unseen by the Costa Rican authorities," the Managua government stated. Three soldiers were killed and nine others were wounded in "the attacks" that ended at 1530 GMT.

Anti-Sandinists Seize Customs Post

PA281353 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1320 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] It has been reported that a clash between anti-Sandinist and Sandinist forces began at the Penas Blancas customs post at 0600, and that this customs post is now in the hands of the anti-Sandinists, according to a report from the northern military command [not further identified].

Reports received thus far have provided no details on the development of this event. It has been reported, however, that there is shooting from both sides, that is, from the Sandinists, on the Nicaraguan side, and from the anti-Sandinists, on the Costa Rican side of the border.

There is no firsthand information from the border, but the northern military command reports that the situation is very difficult at this moment since more than 100 vehicles have been unable to pass since the day before yesterday [as heard] to Central America. This is said to have greatly complicated the situation.

Taking advantage of this, the anti-Sandinists opened their attack and have announced that they control both the Penas Blancas customs post and nearby military installations.

PAPER REPORTS EPS ATTACK ON SANTA MARIA

PA281917 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 83 p 36

[Text] Early this morning, the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, used various types of mortars to attack the civilian population in Santa Maria, located 20 km northwest of Ocotal, capital of Nueva Segovia Department.

The EPS, with Air Force support, used 60- and 82-mm mortars in its attack on Santa Maria. The population is very frightened and nervous, several people have already fled to Honduras.

Meanwhile, in Boaco Department, two armed peasants belonging to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, ambushed an EPS convoy yesterday, destroying more than 10 vehicles, according to the clandestine radio 15 September.

The Nicaraguan patriots reported that they seized a large quantity of military equipment, 30- and 50-caliber machineguns, Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition for these rifles, and a great eal of military clothing. They also said they found 700,000 cordobas, equivalent to $70,000 at the official rate.

Fighting has been reported in the urban and rural areas of Jinotega and Madriz Departments, however, no details hve been provided.

CUBA'S CIENFUEGOS CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT

FL281540 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the party Politburo and vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers, has concluded a 3-day visit to Nicaragua and returned to Havana. The delegation led by Osmani Cienfuegos visited the Tipitapa-Malacatoya agroindustrial sugar complex, the Patricio Arguello geothermal plant, and the Jilos tourism center, located near Jilos Lake.

During the work session held in Managua's Government House, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, said the Cuba-Nicaragua economic cooperation agreement signed last year has proven to be a real instrument of cooperation between the two govenments and peoples.

CUBAN VICE LABOR MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA280520 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Cuban Vice Labor Minister Hector Martinez Brito arrived in our country today at the invitation of Benedicto Meneses, his Nicaraguan counterpart. He met with Labor Ministry officials in the morning and with Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy in the afternoon.

The purpose of his visit is to evaluate the Cuba-Nicaraguan cooperation agreement for this year and to negotiate a new agreement for 1984. The fraternal Caribbean country has given technical assistance to the Nicaraguan Labor Ministry in the areas of health, safety, inspection, employment, and resources.

HAVANA QUOTES ORTEGA UN ASSEMBLY SPEECH

PA281945 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government, has charged that the United States wants to crush the Sandinist revolution in an effort to destroy the possibilities of change in Central America, especially in El Salvador.

At the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, Ortega denounced the intensification of Washington's aggressive actions against Nicaragua, the use of neighboring territories by mercenaries financed and trained by the CIA, and the constant economic and military attacks on the Sandinist revolution.

The Sandinist leader commented on the aggressive war maneuvers known as "Awas Tara II," which are being jointly staged by U.S. and Honduran troops, noting that they seek to create a military situation that would involve the Honduran Army in the war that the Salvadoran regime is waging against its people. Ortega added that these military maneuvers are a threat to the Nicaraguan revolution, as they involve a show of force that includes a possible blockade and direct aggression.

Later, he acknowledged the peace efforts that the Contadora Group is making in Central America, and he stressed that the United States opposes all initiatives in this direction.

Ortega finally urged the UN Assembly to give new encouragement and support to the peace efforts that are being made in Central America, urging all states to abstain from carrying out any actions that might further aggravate the situation in the region.

PEOPLE'S COURTS CONVICT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA282126 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Thirteen counterrevolutionaries from Zelaya Sur, who are members of the self-styled Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, were convicted by the anti-Somozist People's Courts yesterday for violating the law on maintenance of public order and security. Some of those convicted are: Adrian Nash Dixon, Alejandro John Wisla, Benito Cardenas Rojas, Alexander Dorfrudo, Stevie Blankford, Jose Miguel Gonzalez Rivas, Jaime Garcia Wilson, and Efrain Mairena Gonzalez; they were sentenced to up to 13 years in prison, and are subject to confiscation of their property.

The court acquitted three women from the same area who had been charged by the country's general prosecutor with violating the law on maintenance of public order and security.

PPSC WILLING TO FORM BLOC FOR 1985 ELECTIONS

PA290234 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] is willing to participate in the 1985 elections in coalition with other parties. Mauricio Diaz, PPSC secretary general, Cesar Delgadillo, assistant secretary general, Luis Guzman, secretary for international relations, and Geronimo Gonzalez, party spokesman, held a news conference to discuss current political issues and announce the party's main activities. Here is Mauricio Diaz:

[Begin Diaz recording] We can report that the party has appointed its delegate to the national assembly of political parties. We have appointed Carlos Garcia Caracas as principal delegate and Jose Gabriel Moya, who is a young PPSC leader, as alternate. We also want to report that the PPSC National Executive Commission will recommend to the party National Directorate, which will meet on 16 October, that it is advisable that the party participate in the elections in an alliance with other political organizations.

Our party believes it is essential that we participate in a bloc representing the interests of revolutionary and popular political organizations. Such a bloc can be expanded with other political organizations that have expressed their desire to join the Patriotic Front of the Revolution in order to present a common front in the face of the rightist political organizations' aspirations of obtaining power in Nicaragua. That is a legitimate aspiration established in Article 2 of the Law on Political Parties. [end recording]

BOAT ACCIDENT RESULTS IN 14 KILLED, 28 MISSING

PA290413 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Communique issued by the Secretariat General of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 28 September]

[Excerpt] The Government of National Reconstruction reports to citizens that at dawn on Wednesday, 28 September, the privately owned vessel Santa Elena, covering the San Carolos, San Miguelito, Morrito, and Granada route, sank in the Lake Nicaragua when a fire broke out on board 2 hours before it was to arrive at its destination. The vessel was carrying 68 passengers and 10 crew members.

When it received news of the ship disaster, the revolutionary government immediately ordered a search and rescue operation in which Sandinist Air Force aircraft, vessels of the Transportation Ministry and the Sandinist Navy, and other technical resources of the state participated. The search and rescue operation, which is still continuing, has led to the rescue of 26 passengers who were unharmed as well as the 10 crew members. So far 14 bodies have been recovered, 10 of which have been identified. Twenty-eight passengers are still missing. Due to the number of victims and the number still missing -- even though great efforts are being made to find them -- they are presumed dead.

The revolutionary government laments this incident as a real national tragedy. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has declared 2 days of national mourning in the country during which the Nicaraguan and FSLN flags will fly at half mast at all public buildings and military installations in the country.

FDN TO MEET OTHER ANTI-SANDINISTS IN GUATEMALA

PA280450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The directorate of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) will hold talks in Guatemala on Friday with representatives of the Nicaraguan Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN), seeking an alliance to increase the struggle against the Sandinist regime, it was reported here.

An FDN spokesman in Guatemala told AFP that the members of the directorate will arrive on Friday and that they will be giving the national and international press a general report on the FDN's armed actions in Nicaragua, where they have been fighting the government in the north.

At the same time, high-ranking FDN leaders will be touring various countries in the region to publicize the military "achievements" of the anti-Sandinist group.

Adolfo Calero, Edgar Chamorro, Enrique Bermudez, and other FDN leaders will be arriving in Guatemala City. They will also be getting in touch with former members of the old National Guard, some of whose memebers have joined the FDN.

The Nicaraguan anti-Sandinists' spokesman indicated that leaders of the PLN, which recently issued a "call to arms" declaring war on the Sandinist regime, are also in Guatemala.

The PLN recently joined the Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN) -- both outlawed -- and it is reported that "the Liberals' decision to declare war has been officially explained to the FDN."

Other sources close to the anti-Sandinist groups in Guatemala indicated that the National Guard has appointed infantry Major Oscar Morales as chief of operations in Nicaraguan terrioty. Morales held important military posts under General Anastasio Somoza Debayle's regime.

Nevertheless, the same sources indicated that both the PLN and the PCN, which represents the Somozist National Guard, have no economic support and thus need an alliance with the FDN.

According to the same sources, the FDN has received U.S. support and its leaders have the necessary resources for propaganda, communications, supplies, and weapons for their fighters.

The FDN spokesman said that "it does not rule out any sort of alliance as long as the objective is to put an end to Sandinism in Nicaragua," thus referring to a possible union with Eden Pastora's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

Eden Pastora is a former Sandinist commander who won great popularity after seizing the legislative palace on 22 August 1978 in the struggle against dictator Anastasio Somoza.

It was announced that the FDN leaders will hold a news conference in Guatemala either on Friday night or on Saturday to report on the results of their talks with the other Nicaraguan sectors. It was also reported that they will not hold any official meeting with government officials.

Meeting Plan Denied

PA290055 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The local media today reported that the Nicaraguan-Honduran border has been closed since Monday to personal and vehicular traffic due to the clashes between guerrillas and Sandinist troops in the area. Several trucks and vans on their way to Costa Rica have been held up at the Las Manos customs post, 175 km east of Tegucigalpa in El Paraiso Department, since customs operations have been halted due to the armed clashes over the past few days.

Tegucigalpa papers add that a similar situation exists at the La Fraternidad customs post, 225 km south of Tegucigalpa in Choluteca Department, since Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] forces attacked the Sandinist installations on Monday.

Persons coming from the Las Manos customs post told Honduran radio stations that "a movement of soldiers and military materiel" by the Sandinist People's Army is underway on the Nicaraguan side of the border, and consequently, "armed actions might increase."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the anti-Sandinist FDN told AFP in Tegucigalpa that it is "not true" that the FDN leadership is planning to meet the representatives of the Nicaraguan [Nationalist] Liberal Party tomorrow, Thursday [as received], in Guatemala, as press dispatches from that country have reported.

FDN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FIGHTING IN OCOTAL

PA281630 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 27 Sep 83 p 15

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, Communications Department Press Office, on 25 September 1983, in Choluteca, Honduras]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, reports that coordinated military operations are in progress against strategic military objectives in rural areas of the Departments of Nueva Segovia and Madriz until we gain our main target, the city of Ocotal, capital of Nueva Segovia Department.

As part of this operation, at 1100 today, 4 of Ocotal's 10 neighborhoods were under our freedom commands' control, and fighting was going on in the city's downtown area. This is the beginning of the FDN's urban guerrilla warfare, in a new phase of our people's insurrectional struggle against the Marxist-Sandinist totalitarianism supported by Soviet imperialism.

The people of Ocotal are definitely supporting this struggle against the foreign communist invaders, which confirms their nationalistic patriotism, considering that Sandino used Ocotal as his struggle headquarters.

The FDN's heroic freedom commands were greeted by the people of Ocotal, and hundreds of its citizens picked up rifles and joined the struggle against the Marxist-Sandinist oppressors. The FDN read a manifesto to the population which contains the democratic ideals of the Nicaraguan people's struggle and which calls for a national resistance against Soviet imperialism.

Operation "Marathon" was planned by the FDN Supreme Staff, and campaign Commander Visage is in charge of the operation and of the coordination of the FDN task forces.

The fighting is still going on in Ocotal and nearby sectors. More press bulletins will be released in the next few hours.

EDEN PASTORA SAYS COLOMBIANS DONATED PLANE

PA281746 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpt] In recent statements to international newsmen in the Nicaraguan mountains, Commander Eden Pastora disclosed that anonymous Colombian donors collected a considerable amount of money which they used to purchase one of the planes that was employed during the successful "Turn Toward The Sun Operation," which will continue to strike with increasing force at the heart of those who have intervened in Nicaragua.

Commander Pastora said that our ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] fighters have practically besieged the port city of Bluefields on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, and added that the war will continue to intensify throughout the nation until the country recovers the freedom and democracy for which he fought against Somoza.

VOICE OF SANDINO BROADCASTS WAR BULLETINS

Harassment Attack on Fortress

PA220310 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 75 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; "in the mountains of Nicaragua," dated 21 September 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] armed forces reports to the people of Nicaragua and the free world: 1. At 1700 on 10 September, at El Castillo de la Concepcion on the San Juan River, the Sebastian Muller Platoon of the Ramon Raudales Column of ARDE's armed forces, led by Companero Oscar, attacked the fortress for the second time this month.

2. The attack was carried out with mortars and rifles for 1 and 1/2 hours. We inflicted 42 casualties on the enemy which has violated the homeland's sovereignty. We suffered six casualties, including Companero Ezequiel, who was wounded.

3. Our heroic combatants, who fell in the performance of duty and are reverently honored today, are: Jose Luis Bermudes Rojas, alias "Chichi"; Augusto Cesar Arguello Mendoza, alias "Aguila"; Marlon Aguilar Perez Espinoza, alias "Papi"; Mario Antonio Esquivel Reyes, alias "Golden Balls Bolivar"; and the Panamanian internationalist, Luciano Lorenza Lazo Escobar, alias "Yuya." "Chichi," "Papi," and "Golden Balls Bolivar" drowned in the river as we withdrew; "Aguila" and "Yuya" died in the exchange of rifle and mortar fire.

4. This action was successful despite our regretted human losses, whose number is small in comparison with the enemy's. These harassments in El Castillo de la Concepcion have been completely successful. The enemy could only sustain and reinforce its position in a defensive maneuver, just as the former Somozist guards did in their last days. Meanwhile, our combatants have been on the offensive at all times.

Without totalitarism or return to the past! General Command of ARDE's armed forces.

20 September Clash

PA220428 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 76 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; in "the mountains of Nicaragua," dated 21 September 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, reports to the people of Nicaragua and free peoples of the world:

1. At 1900 on 20 September, the Pedro Pablo Meneses and Sebastian Muller Platoons of the Ramon Raudales Column, led by Companero Israel of the Tango military zone, attacked patrols of the pro-Soviet army, the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], in (Loma de Penas) and El Bambu for 1 hour and 35 minutes.

2. During the exchange of rifle and mortar fire, the enemy suffered many wounded and dead, but they could not be fully counted. When the uniformed men of Managua's government and their Cuban advisers saw that they were being surrounded and there was a possibility they could be eliminated, they withdrew in disarray.

3. Despite the darkness, lengthy combat, and heavy exchange of fire, we suffered no casualties. The high morale of our forces was strengthened by this action, accompanied by shouts of Free fatherland! Sandino lives! Down with intervention! Long live Nicaragua! Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

EPS Vehicles Ambushed

PA241310 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 24 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 77 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; in "the mountains of Nicaragua" on 23 September]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, armed forces informs the Nicaraguan people and free peoples of the world:

1. On 20 September 1983 at 1600, a patrol under the command of Colmillo Tres, from the Francisco Estrada column, ambushed a jeep in which six members of the totalitarian Managua regime were traveling, in the area between (El Verdon) and Nueva Guinea.

2. In this quick action, six members of the pro-Soviet Army were killed, including a Cuban mercenary, who was identified by the peasants who live in the region. We suffered no casualties.

3. At 1540 on 21 September, patrols in the Nueva Guinea region and (Cuesta Adelada) under the leadership of Colmillo Tres and Colmillo Cuatro ambushed a station wagon in which members of the Sandinist Peoples Army were travelling.

4. In this surprise action, the enemy suffered numerous dead and wounded, although the total is unknown. There were no casualties on our side.

The fighting spirit and high patriotism of our fighters is very high, and our positions are being held and consolidated in all fighting zones.

Without totalitarianism, or return to the past!

[Dated] Mountains of Nicaragua, 23 September 1983

[Signed] General Command of ARDE Armed Forces

Successful Actions in Zelaya

PA241527 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Hounded by foreign correspondents, Bayardo Arce had to admit that the forces of ARDE [Revolutionary Democratic Alliance], headed by commander Eden Pastora, have penetrated deep into positions previously controlled by them. We must admit that Eden Pastora has engaged in suicidal actions against our positions, he noted, but he has not been able to maintain control over them. He admitted that Zelaya has been the scene of heavy, bloody fighting, but our forces, he added, have not suffered many casualties.

In this respect we must comment, in view of his statements intended to hide the facts, that our revolutionary democratic forces have constantly harassed them throughout Zelaya Department, for which they have suffered thousands of casualties, and their morale has deteriorated considerably, shaken by our artillery and rifle shelling.

Bayardo, we want to inform you, so you will stop trying to deceive the honest people of Nicaragua, that our forces have never retreated in disarray as you are trying to imply. You and your gang of murderers know very well that we are beating you at your own game, having carried out our attacks successfully.

21 Sep La Bodega Action

PA241547 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 24 Sep 83

[War report issued by the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FSR; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; on 23 September 1983; in "the mountains of Nicaragua"]

[Text] The general command of the armed forces of ARDE, Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, informs the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that:

At 1600 on 21 September 1983, army patrols of the Managua totalitarian regime were engaged in combat by the Wenceslao Aviles Column of ARDE at the point known as La Bodega. The action lasted 60 minutes and the enemy suffered five casualties. Our forces had none.

Our fighters have confirmed that the morale of the forces of intervention have deteriorated to the extent that the militias sent to the warfront hardly offer any resistance and prefer to surrender or desert the pro-Soviet army.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

Attack on EPS Posts

PA271440 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 82 issued by Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; in the "Nicaraguan mountains," dated 26 September 1983]

[Text] The general command of the armed forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, reports to the Nicaraguan people and free peoples of the world that:

1. At 1400 on 24 September 1983 the Domingo Antonio Gutierrez Column, led by the companeros [words indistinct], attacked an outboard motorboat in a sector between Rio Sabalos and San Juan River.

2. Six soldiers of the Managua totalitarian regime's Army were killed and the boat totally destroyed.

3. While this attack was taking place, another ARDE armed forces column attacked the military post in Sabalos. Mortars, RPG-7 30 caliber machineguns, and rifles were used in this attack.

4. After annihilating the enemy, the post was destroyed. Another military installation was also attacked. The attack lasted 1 hour.

5. The number of casualties inflicted on the enemy in these attacks could not be determined, but they must have been many, considering the size of our attacks.

Our forces did not report any casualties and withdrew to our positions in our national territory in an orderly manner and with high morale.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past! Nicaraguan mountains, 26 September 1983. ARDE's armed forces general command.

VOICE OF SANDINO SCORES GOVERNMENT, OFFICIALS

Scorns Nunez, Electoral Law

PA231726 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Our intelligence sources operating within the State Council, which does not represent the people's will but pro-Soviet and Cuban interests, have informed us that in the State Council, made up solely of pro-government puppets, a commission has been appointed to draft a electoral law for our misgoverned country. According to our sources, the individual known as Carlos Nunez, who heads the Council of the Stables [derogatory reference to the State Council] has appointed nine sycophants to draft the law, which, according to Nunez, will serve to consolidate the revolutionary power which they seized from the people.

Heroic people of Nicaragua: We patriotically urge you not to lend yourselves to the machinations of the criminals misgoverning our country. You must keep in mind that for a long time our clandestine stations Voice of Sandino and Voice of Free Nicaragua have been telling you that the so-called elections are nothing but a farce by these puppets with the obvious purpose of persuading the world that they will actually hold free elections.

Carlos Nunez, with the cynicism typical of all of them, has already announced that the alleged elections are nothing more than a way of remaining in power, a power which our revolutionary democratic armed forces will shake to its foundations, as we are already doing, because Nicaragua is inflamed ["Nicaragua arde" -- play on words using the acronym for the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE].

Nicaraguans, brothers of the internal resistance, youths of our beloved homeland, peasants: start preparing everything that you will need for the struggle. Our fighters are inside the cities.

Rejects Borge Comments on Pastora

PA232038 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Station Editorial: "Who Has Sown Hatred and Terror in Nicaragua?"]

[Text] The Nicaraguan people, who do not make mistakes, are perfectly well aware of the identity of their executioners. The Central American people also know who is directly responsible for the fact that the isthmus is experiencing the worst crisis in its history.

We make this statement in response to an ACAN-EFE news dispatch in which the infamous Tomas Borge sought to confuse the international public by saying that Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] will never be able to return to his homeland because he has committed treason.

On repeated occasions, the plutocrats have caused their politicking trips to Europe and other continents to fail by the very weight of their tongues and because of their attempts to cover up the crimes of a false revolution. Just like Somoza, these spokesmen for international communism want to cling to a power that they have lost historically and that can never belong to them. This truth can be seen in the international resistance, on the Atlantic front and on the southern front. The nine, with Tomas (?in Europe), are covering up their military defeat with emotional voices. They want to hide the deaths in the south, but at this point, when hundreds upon hundreds of invaders have fallen, they have had to recognize us as a belligerent force that is gradually moving toward our capital city.

Obviously, this is an indication that our struggle is a very serious matter, and although the international drug traffickers may say that Eden Pastora will not return to Nicaragua, we can tell you that we will enter triumphantly at his side, holding high our national emblems and our banner of combat, the symbol of the struggle against the invader and the traitors.

Our people know who has sown hatred and terror in our national territory!

Criticizes Ruiz for Caracas Comments

PA231800 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] In my country there is no civil war. What we have is an open military intervention from Honduran territory, Henry Ruiz, a member of the treasonous collective, has said in Caracas. He added: We do not want war with anyone, nor are we attempting to expand our revolution.

In another part of his statement, Henry Ruiz, the Marxist-Leninist, denied that an army equipped with sophisticated gear has been created in Nicaragua. As always, Henry Ruiz, the dictator of Managua's totalitarian regime, blamed the United States for creating the critical situation and for the intensification of our people's struggle against the pro-Soviet dictatorship, as well as for the blowing up of Nicaragua's only oil pipeline, which supplies 75 percent of our electrical power.

Ruiz, the traitor, in his eagerness to hide from the world the rebellion of our people, who are fighting in the cities and mountains with columns comprised of fighters of the ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] Armed Forces, and who in the last few days have caused numerous casualties in El Castillo and other area of our national territory, wants to give the impression, through lies, that the struggle is not internal, but that it is the product of an international invasion.

Henry Ruiz, the traitor and Marxist, disregarded all this in his declarations to the newsmen in Caracas. The only option left to this pro-Soviet individual, one of the nine gorillas of the so-called National Directorate, is to accuse the CIA and the Honduran and Costa Rican Governments. However, there is only one truth that the Nicaraguan people are very aware of, and that the nine know as being the real situation: Our beloved homeland will soon see an uprising of workers, peasants, and students, who will make possible the reestablishment of democrady, justice, and freedom.

OUR AMERICA: HONDURAS 'U.S. MILITARY ENCLAVE'

PA280422 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In the last 3 years, Honduras has become a U.S. military enclave in Central America. That small country, one of the poorest in the region with the lowest standard of living and the most widespread poverty and illiteracy, has been literally invaded by U.S. soldiers.

Almost 5,000 U.S. troops will participate in the joint Honduran-U.S. military maneuvers in Honduran territory. The fact that those exercises will last until February indicates that they are not just another of the many military maneuvers that the U.S. Armed Forces stage in various parts of the world, especially in areas where there are conflicts. Everything seems to indicate that the military installations built for the Big Pine II exercises were planned for more lasting objectives.

Some 950 members of the U.S. Quartermaster Corps are currently at the Honduran air base of Palmerola, where the staff of the Big Pine II maneuvers is located, while more than 600 members of the U.S. Corps of Engineers are preparing to train Honduran Army soldiers near the Honduran city of San Lorenzo.

In addition to those forces Honduras contains more than 3,000 former Somozist guardsmen and training camps for the counterrevolutionary forces that attack neighboring Nicaragua. The increase in Honduras' military power is directed against the Nicaraguan people, who have been forced to divert a part of the resources and forces involved in national reconstruction to their country's defense.

In order to carry out the role that imperialism forces Honduras to play, the most reactionary Honduran forces have neutralized the congress and eliminated the leadership of those organizations representing the people. Nevertheless, the effects of the militar expenditures in Honduras have led even business sectors to protest against the prevailing situation, given that the economic crisis has grown worse and the country's finances are a virtual disaster.

The San Pedro Sula newspaper TIEMPO has declared that Honduras has changed from a banana enclave to a military enclave. A recent editorial in that newspaper, which is considered an exponent of what is described as the serious press in Honduras, criticized Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova's decision to send a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan asking for more economic aid. The newspaper stated that Honduras' national independence and sovereignty have been sold at a low price and that a bigger gift is requested; in other words, an economic contribution is desired in compensation for the discredit that the establishment of military bases has meant for the country.

This is admitted by the Honduran president who, in his letter to Ronald Reagan, said: The Puerto Castilla military base is having a political cost, particularly in terms of foreign policy, so it should be compensated for with aid. As if it were a mere business deal, the Honduran rulers now seek compensation for being used as obedient pawns in the U.S. Government's aggressive maneuvers, which are actually an attack on the sovereignty and independence of that Central American country.

HAVANA REPORTS L.A. SOLIDARITY EVENT IN MADRID

PA220405 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] A meeting demonstrating solidarity with Latin America began this Tuesday in Madrid. The participants are analyzing important subjects such as culture, mass communications, and human rights in the region. The meeting is sponsored by the Committee of Latin American and Spanish Intellectuals in Solidarity With Latin America and is taking place in the [Pon de Duque] Cultural Center in the Spanish capital.

Tomas Borge, commander of the Sandinist Revolution, participated in the debate on mass communications. Borge noted the threat to mankind posed by the international flood of news being directed by imperialism, since it could draw the people into the ultimate war.

Today's activities will conclude with a round table on Latin American cultural identity. Authors Mario Benedetti and Julio Cortazar from Uruguay and Argentina, respectively, will participate in this round table.

GUYANESE AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES COOPERATION

FL281525 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1321 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Interview with Guyanese Ambassador to Cuba Cecil Stanley Pilgrim by unidentified interviewer; questions in Spanish, replies in English -- live]

[Text] [Interviewer] Guyana and Cuba have maintained active cooperation for years. Could you tell us when this cooperation began, Mr Ambassador?

[Pilgrim] Collaboration between Cuba and Guyana started in November 1975 when we had the first Guyana-Cuba commission [meeting]. Out of that meeting, there arose two agreements: one on scientific and technical collaboration, and the other on cultural and education cooperation. This mixed commission meets once a year, alternately in Havana and Georgetown, and is intended to set up the program of activities for that year and to monitor the progress that has been made in the previous year's program.

[Interviewer] Could you tell us in what branches of the economy and what other areas this cooperation between Guyana and Cuba is developing?

[Pilgrim] Guyana-Cuba collaboration takes place primarily in health, education, in scientific collaboration -- between CENIC [National Scientific Research Center] for example and the Guyana Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology -- and also, most important, in agriculture, especially as it relates to sugar. As you know, Cuba occupies (?a prominent) position in the production of sugar and therefore Guyana benefits substantially from the exchange of information and collaboration in the control of sugar (?production.)

[Interviewer] Can the result of this collaboration between our two countries be considered satisfactory?

[Pilgrim] Yes, we are satisfied that the collaboration between Cuba and Guyana is beneficial both to us and to Cuba. We have benefited, for example, substantially from the program that deals with the training of doctors in our country and other skilled personnel. We have gained quite substantially from the exchange of information of many types and various programs of cooperation. It is very clear that this collaboration (?always) has been successful.

[Interviewer] Could you tell us something about the prospects of this collaboration in the coming years?

[Pilgrim] In the immediate future, for instance, we are cooperating in the possible establishment of a medicine school in Guyana. This is of vital importance for us in terms of our development. We are also in the process of establishing schools along the lines of the Lenin Vocational School, and in this respect we have had sustained conversations with Cuban comrades.

It is our expectation that in the fields of industry, in the field of trade, there will be expansion. As in the other areas of cooperation, it is our clear expectation that the future see the kind of progress in our relations, both economic and cultural, that our agreements suggest.

[Interviewer] Mr Ambassador, what is your evaluation of the relations between the Guyanese and Cuban organizations that supervise this collaboration?

[Pilgrim] The Guyanese and Cuban organizations which deal principally with our cooperation [words indistinct] have very good relations. The Guyanese Ministry of Health for example, and the Cuban medical authorities, our school authorities [remainder of item unheard due to break in transmission].

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES UN PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR

FL281940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1409 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, received Hugo Navajas (Mogro), assistant administrator and regional director of the UN program for development of Latin America. During the meeting, held a in cordial, fraternal atmosphere, they discussed the international economy and the role the United Nation's program plays in Cuba's development efforts.

STATE COUNCIL DECORATES CITY OF SANTIAGO

FL271250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The Council of State has approved resolution No 207, signed by its president, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, awarding the city of Santiago de Cuba the honorary title Hero of the Republic of Cuba and the Order of Antonio Maceo.

This prestigious decoration of Santiago de Cuba recognizes its historical merits and its contribution to the total and final independence of our country. The text of the resolution notes that Santiago de Cuba heard the 26 July 1953 rebellion's bugle call summoning the Cuban people to the final charge culminating their 100-year struggle for independence.

The resolution states that Army General Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of the Council of State and minister of the FAR, will be in charge of organizing the events related to the presentation of the honorary title, the gold star which represents the order, and its enlarged replicas to the city of Santiago de Cuba. That presentation will be made in a solemn ceremony on 1 January 1984, the 25th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

BRIEFS

NEW 3 PESO BILL -- The National Bank of Cuba will put a new 3 peso bill into circulation in early October, coinciding with the anniversary of the fall of the heroic guerrilla Commander Che Guevara. Only a limited number of the bills will be issued. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1823 GMT 27 Sep 83 FL]

ENVOY TO U.S. DENIES RUMORS OF RESIGNATION

FL281256 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Dominican ambassador to Washington has denied he is resigning from his post and pointed out that his work in Washington is very important to the economy of the country. Carlos Despradel rejected out of hand [words indistinct] as rumors reported by some of the country's media since Monday at noon.

15,000 ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS REPATRIATED TO HAITI

FL282030 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 21 Sep 83 p 3-B

[From "Airport News" column by Guillermo Gomez]

[Text] The director general of the Immigration Department, Baron Suero Cedeno, today revealed that 15,096 Haitian citizens without identity documents, who were in the country between 16 August 1982 and 31 August 1983, had been repatriated to Haiti because they were in the Dominican Republic illegally.

Suero Cedeno stated that during the past month of August alone, 3,654 Haitians without identity documents had been repatriated, setting a new record.

Suero Cedeno explained that the repatriation of 15,096 Haitians is in addition to the 19,012 Haitian laborers who came to cut sugarcane for the mills of the State Sugar Council (CEA).

The director general stated that his department is going to continue the task of repatriating all foreign citizens in the Dominican Republic illegally.

Suero Cedeno said the Immigration Department will not allow any foreign citizen to remain in the country in violation of the dispositions of Immigration Law 25.

BRIEFS

CABINET CHANGES -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday confirmed retired General Oscar Padilla Medrano as secretary of the interior and police, and Getulio Santos as under secretary of the interior and police. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 22 Sep 83 pp 1, 12 FL]

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO HUNGARY 28 SEP

For Hungarian media coverage of the visit by a Grenadian delegation led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, including his arrival on 28 September, see the Hungarian section of the 29 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JAMAICA

UK TO GRANT 3.4 MILLION POUNDS STERLING LOAN

FL281642 Bridgetown CANA in English 1607 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 28, CANA -- Britain will be lending Jamaica 3.4 million pounds sterling during the island's current fiscal year for balance of payments support, Deputy British Foreign Secretary Baroness Young said. A British High Commission spokesman said the concessionary loan will allow the Jamaica public and private sectors to purchase goods and services from Britain, mainly materials for export production. He said, too, that Jamaica is slated to receive this year from Britain another 1.1 million pounds sterling, an unused portion of loans from last year.

Baroness Young, who is also the foreign and Commonwealth minister responsible for Latin America and the Caribbean, is in Jamaica as part of a familiarisation tour of the region. She told Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer about the loan Tuesday. The Jamaica Foreign Ministry said that in expressing his appreciation for the new British loan, Shearer assured Baroness Young that it would be "put to proper productive use as part of the economic programme of the government."

Baroness Young, who was appointed deputy to Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in June, has already visited Bermuda, and leaves tomorrow for Antigua and Barbuda, from where she will go to Montserrat. She will then leave the East Caribbean for Canada. The High Commission spokesman said that the baroness was on her trip to the region, mainly prepared to listen, for a regional perspective on events.

The Foreign Ministry said Baroness Young and Shearer discussed Jamaica's economic situation and the efforts of the Edward Seaga government to expand production and exports, the international situation, and Central America's problems. Matters of bilateral relations were also discussed. Shearer said that Jamaica was looking forward to an expansion of British investment here, particularly with the formation nearly two years ago of a United Kingdom/Jamaica business committee in London. The Foreign Ministry said Baroness Young agreed that increased trade and investment would benefit both countries.

10-YEAR U.S. RESIDENT FIRST AIDS VICTIM

FL281153 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Health reported yesterday the first case of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) to be recognised in the island. The patient, a Jamaican male, returned home recently after living for 10 years in the United States where his illness was diagnosed. THE GLEANER has learnt that the patient is being treated at a Corporate Area hospital. He had been living in Miami, Florida, where the disease was diagnosed and treated. While AIDS is said to be most prevalent among homosexuals, sources close to the case here said that this case was not related to homosexuality. It was pointed out also that the patient had a low immunity and had had many major operations and large volumes of blood transfusions.

PARAGUAY

DETAINED REPORTER'S LAWYER FILES HABEAS WRIT

PY271323 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 Sep 83 p 9

[Excerpts] Attorney Geronimo Angulo Gaston, the legal adviser for our colleague ABC COLOR, this morning filed a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of reporter Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, who today completes his fourth day incommunicado.

The habeas corpus request filed with the Supreme Court cites Articles 78 and 59 of the national Constitution. Article 59 refers to the obligation to report on the reason for the detention within 48 hours, a period which has been completed. The request also asks the Supreme Court to set a date for the arraignment of the detainee.

Angulo Gaston today reported at the court that on Saturday he visited and talked with Gonzalez Delvalle, who is being held in a room with a television set. He added that this morning he could not see him because the personnel on duty said that the head of the section was not present, and that he was the only person authorized to provide the appropriate permission.

URUGUAY

ARRESTED BLANCO PARTY LEADER BEGINS FAST

PY281936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1136 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Various sources have disclosed here that Uruguayan politician Eladio Fernandez Mendez, held under arrest in compliance with security measures, has started a hunger strike and stopped taking medicine for a heart problem.

Fernandez Menendez, vice president of the traditional Blanco Party (center left) leadership, was arrested by the police last Friday in San Jose City, 100 km west of Montevideo, for promoting a day of protest, which took place on Sunday, by distributing leaflets. The civil court could not find any charges against the leader; however, he was imprisoned under the security measures in force since 1973.

According to political sources, during the past few hours the leadership of the Blanco Party addressed telegrams to the commanders in chief of the three Armed Forces seeking an explanation to Fernandez' arrest, which they consider unclear and seemingly orchestrated. At the same time, they requested an urgent interview with the commander in chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Boscan Hontou, who is said to favor political dialogue unlike the (?rest) of the militarymen in the government.

BRIEFS

SPANISH NAVY CHIEF VISITS -- Montevideo, 22 Sep (EFE) -- Spanish navy chief of staff Saturnino Suances de la Hidalga has been Montevideo on an official visit since yesterday. Admiral Suances de la Hidalga has met with the Uruguayan commanders in chief, and today he was decorated with the Commander Campbell Grand Medal of Naval Merit by Uruguayan Navy Commander in Chief Rodolfo Invidio. Admiral Suances will leave for Argentina tomorrow. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1703 GMT 22 Sep 83 PY]